Ashtavinayak Temples of Maharashtra
Parts - I to IV

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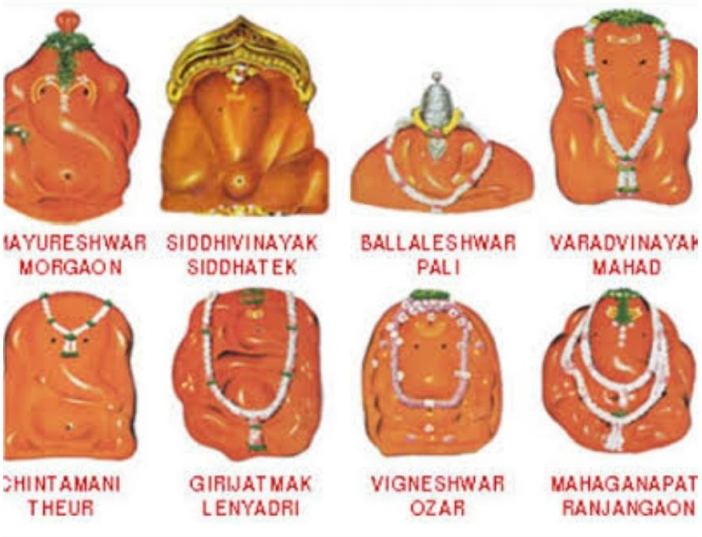

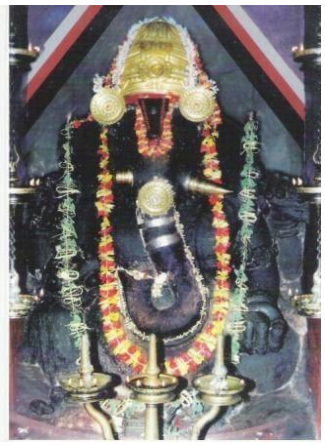

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Parts - I to IV

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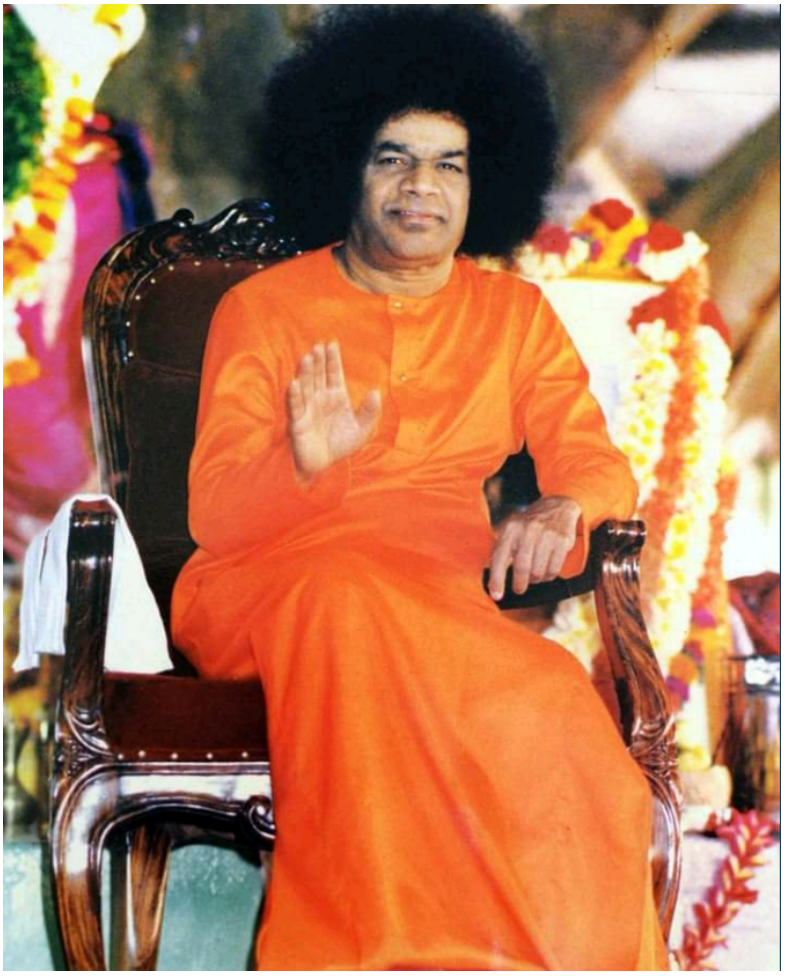
Dedication

This work is lovingly dedicated at the lotus feet of:

Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba



There is only ONE caste -The Caste of Humanity

There is only ONE religion –The Religion of Love

There is only ONE language –The Language of the Heart

There is only ONE God –He is Omnipresent

.....Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba

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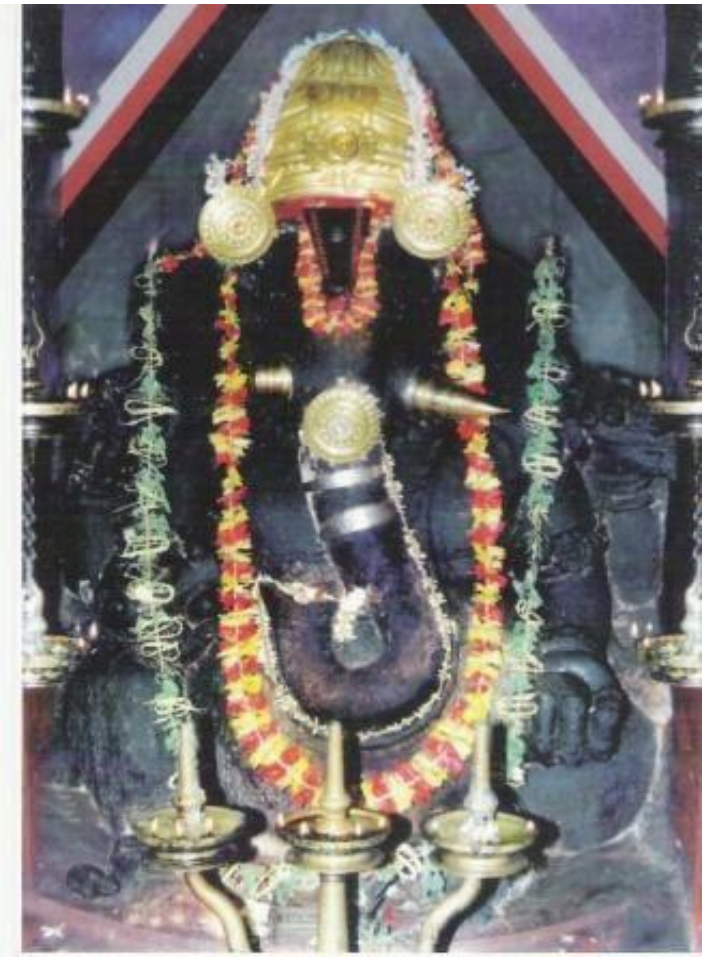
Following are the 4 temples for which information is given in this ebook:

1	**Mayureshwar Temple**	**Morgaon, Pune district**	
2	**Siddhivinayak Temple**	**Siddhatek, Ahmednagar district**	
3	**Ballaleshwar TemplePali, Raigad district**		
4	**Varadavinayak Temple[2]**	**Mahad, Raigad district**	**APPENDIX**

Above entries for temples are hyperlinks. Click on the temple which you wish to see, and you will be taken to the respective page in this document.

For each temple, the second page is CONTENTS page. Entries on that page are hyperlinks.

Using those hyperlinks, one can navigate to the desired place within the document of that temple.



PREFACE

The Ashtavinayak yatra or pilgrimage covers the eight ancient holy temples of Ganesh which are situated around Pune. Each of these temples has its own individual legend and history, as distinct from each other as the murtis in each temple.

It is believed that to complete the Ashtavinayak Yatra, one must revisit the first Ganpati after visiting all the eight Ganpatis.[1]

Ashtavinayak Temples

#	Temple	Location
1	Mayureshwar Temple	Morgaon, Pune district
2	Siddhivinayak Temple	Siddhatek, Ahmednagar district
3	Ballaleshwar Temple	Pali, Raigad district
4	Varadavinayak Temple[2]	Mahad, Raigad district
5	Chintamani Temple	Theur, Pune district
6	Girijatmaj Temple	Lenyadri, Pune district
7	Vighneshwar Temple	Ozar, Pune district
8	Mahaganapati Temple	Ranjangaon, Pune district

Route map:

Information on the first 4 temples were published serially recently.
For each temple,information in respect of its history, legends, architecture, spiritual importance, poojas, festivals, how to reach there, important sights nearby etc are given.

Also, very good photos, links to videos about the temple, its history, poojas, important stotras etc are given.
This ebook is a combined version of information on all those 4 temples.
Information the remaining four Temples will also be published serially.

Acknowledgements:

Many of my friends and relatives have actively encouraged me in my attempt to compile this free ebook. I sincerely thank them for their support.

My wife Kala has always encouraged and supported me in all my literary works, sacrificing much of her time. I express my deep appreciation to her.

I have drawn heavily from many references, viz. Wikipedia, Official website of the temple, and associated YouTube videos etc.

Finally, I express my immense gratitude to Sri Sathya Sai Baba for His Grace and blessings, prompting me to initiate, continue and complete this work.

M. Thirumaleshwar,

November 26, 2021

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Ashtavinayak Temples of Maharashtra - Part - I

A. Introduction, and
B. Moreshwar temple

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A. Introduction

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Ashtavinayaka (Marathi: अष्टविनायक) literally means "eight Ganeshas" in Sanskrit. Ganesh is the Hinduism/Hindu deity of unity, prosperity, learning, and removing obstacles. The term refers to eight Ganeshas. Ashtavinayaka yatra trip refers to a pilgrimage to the eight Hindu temples in Maharashtra state of India that house eight distinct idols of Ganesh, in a pre-ascertained sequence. The Ashtavinayak yatra or pilgrimage covers the eight ancient holy temples of Ganesh which are situated around Pune. Each of these temples has its own individual legend and history, as distinct from each other as the murtis in each temple. The form of each murti of Ganesh and His trunk are distinct from one another. However, there are other temples of eight Ganesh in various other parts of Maharashtra; the ones around Pune are more well known than the former.

It is believed that to complete the Ashtavinayak Yatra, one must revisit the first Ganpati after visiting all the eight Ganpatis.[1]

Ashtavinayak Temples

#	Temple	Location
1	Mayureshwar Temple	Morgaon, Pune district
2	Siddhivinayak Temple	Siddhatek, Ahmednagar district
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6	Girijatmaj Temple	Lenyadri, Pune district
7	Vighneshwar Temple	Ozar, Pune district
8	Mahaganapati Temple	Ranjangaon, Pune district

Location of Ashtavinayak Temples along with Pune in Maharashtra

A2.myoksha.com:

Ashtavinayak Temples are a group of eight holy temples situated in the state of Maharashtra. Each of these temples is associated with the legends of Lord Ganesha and is considered as a part of pilgrimage dedicated to Ganapathi.

The Ashtavinayak Temples should be visited in a pre-determined sequence. It should begin with Sri Moreshwar Temple followed by the Siddhivinayak Temple, Ballaleshwar Temple, Varadvinayak Temple, Chintamani Temple, Girijatmaj Temple, and the Vignahar Temple. The last temple in the list is the Mahaganapathi Temple at Ranjangaon, Pune. It is believed that the pilgrimage is complete only when the devotee visits the first time again after visiting all the other seven temples.

A2.1.Morgaon Ganpati Temple

The primary temple that one must visit during the Ashtavinayak pilgrimage is the Mayureshwar Ashtavinayak Temple situated at Morgaon near Pune. This is the starting point as well as the ending of the journey. The temple is a black stone structure built during the reign of the Bahmani Sultanate (14th – 16th century).

The Temple has four gates built with a slight Islamic architectural influence. The four corners have minarets giving it an appearance of a mosque. Eight idols of Lord Ganesha grace the eight directions or corners of the Temple. They are of the form of Ekadanta, Mahodar, Gajanana, Lambodar, Vikata, Vignaraja, Dhumravarna and Vakratunda.

Legend of Morgaon Ganpati Temple

The King of Mithila, Chakrapani and his wife Ugra were childless for a long time. They prayed to Lord Surya for a child. He was appeased and blessed him with a child named Sindhu. He was blessed with the full bowl of Amrit as a boon and was reminded that he will remain immortal as long as the bowl remains unbroken.

Sindhu swallowed the bowl to protect it. He turned into a corrupt demon that terrorized and kept even the Gods as captives. The Gods approached Lord Ganesha for help. He descended to Earth on a peacock and slew the demon, took out the bowl from his stomach and broke it. Morgaon is believed to be the place where the head of the demon Sindhu fell on Earth.

Significance of Morgaon Ganpati Temple

- The Ganesha Purana mentions the legends and the significance of Morgaon in as much as 22 chapters. It is believed that Morgaon is one of the three highly sacred sites for Lord Ganesha, the other two being Mount Kailash in the Swargaloka and Adishesha's abode in the Pataala Loka. It is also believed that at the time of Pralaya or the End of the World, Lord Ganesha will appear and take abode here.
- It is believed that the original idol of Lord Ganesha was consecrated here by Lord Brahma himself. The idol was small and made of sand, iron, and diamonds. Eventually, the Pandavas enclosed this idol in a copper sheet and placed it behind the currently worshiped idol for safekeeping.
- The idol of Lord Ganesha is unique. He is represented in a sitting posture with three eyes and the trunk facing the left side. The eyes and the navel are decorated with diamonds. The King of Snakes (Nagaraj) can be seen on top along with Buddhi and Siddhi on either side.

Morgaon Ganpati Temple Timings

The Temple is open to devotees from 5 AM till 10 PM. The Prakshal Pooja, Shodashopachar Pooja, Panchopachar Pooja, and the Shej Aarti are some of the rituals that are performed every day.

A2.2. Siddhatek Ganpati Temple

The second temple in the Ashtavinayak series of Temples dedicated to Lord Ganesha is the Siddhivinayak Temple situated at Siddhatek in the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. The Temple is located on a hillock beside River Bhima.

Legend of Siddhatek Ganpati Temple

According to the legend, the demons Madhu and Kaitabha originated from the ears of Lord Vishnu during his Yoga Nidra (a state of consciousness between waking up and sleeping). The two demons obtained a boon from Goddess Shakti as per which they cannot be killed by any Deva or Asura unless they want to die willingly.

At that time, Lord Brahma was contemplating the creation of the universe and for which he required the Vedas. The demons stole the Vedas from Lord Brahma. Lord Brahma requested Lord Vishnu for help. Lord Vishnu woke up from his deep sleep and took the form of a Hayagriva (a horse-faced creature).

The battle between the Hayagriva and the two demons lasted five thousand years. Lord Vishnu realized that these demons were invincible until they were relieved of the boon granted by Goddess Shakti. He was also advised by Lord Shiva to see the blessings of Lord Ganesha before slaying the demons.

It is believed that Siddhatek was the place where Lord Vishnu asked for Lord Ganesha's blessings which the later granted happily.

Significance of Siddhatek Ganpati Temple

It is believed that Lord Vishnu himself constructed the original unique four-door temple dedicated to Lord Ganesha. However, due to natural reasons, the temple perished. Under the Peshwa rule, the temple was reconstructed and consecrated with the original idol.
The idol of the deity is Swayambhu in nature, 3 feet tall and 2.5 feet wide. The trunk is turned towards right representing the fierce form of Lord Ganesha. The idols of Riddhi and Siddhi are placed on one lap. The idols of Jaya and Vijaya, who are the gatekeepers of Lord Vishnu's abode Vaikuntam flank the Lord on both sides.
This is the only temple among the eight Ashtavinayak Temples where the trunk of Lord Ganesha's idol is turned towards the right. It is a belief that this Lord is difficult to please but grants Siddhi (Success) to the devotee.

Siddhatek Ganpati Temple Timings

The Temple opens at 4:15 AM and closes at 9 PM daily.

A2.3.Ballaleshwar Pali Ganpati Temple

The Ballaleshwar Temple situated at Pali Village in the Raigad district of Maharashtra. The Temple is the third in the sequence of which the Ashtavinayak Temples must be visited. The Temple was renovated and extended by Baburao Phadnavis and his son Morobo Dada Phadnavis in 1770.

The architecture of the Temple is exemplary. The Peshwas built the shrine in the shape of "Shri". Two lakes are situated on the two sides of the Temple.

Legend of Ballaleshwar Pali Ganpati Temple

According to the legend, in the Treta Yuga, a boy named Ballal was born to a businessman named Kalyan and his wife Indumati. The boy was an ardent devotee of Lord Ganesha and usually worshiped stones as the Lord along with his friends. One day, when he was roaming in the forests, he saw a huge stone. He decorated the stone and worshiped the stone after idolizing it as Lord Ganesha.

Ballal and his friends were so engrossed in the devotion that they forgot to return to their homes. The parents complained to Kalyan about Ballal. Kalyan in his anger caught hold of Ballal and tied him to a tree. He was also beaten up badly. However, Ballal continued his worship. Lord Ganesha was impressed and gave him darshan as a Brahmin. Since then, the Lord came to be known as Ballal Vinayak or the Eeshwar (Lord) of Ballal.

Significance of Ballaleshwar Pali Ganpati Temple

- The idol of the main deity, Lord Ballaleshwar is believed to be Swayambhu in nature. The idol sits on a stone platform. The trunk is turned towards left. The eyes and the navel of the deity are studded with diamonds.

- The idol is dressed up as a Brahmin. This is the only idol of Lord Ganesha to be dressed up in such a way in the world.
- The Dhundi Vinayak Temple situated just behind the Temple is extremely unique as it is believed that this is the stone that was broken partially by Kalyan in his anger.
- The Temple is built in such a way that on the day of Winter Solstice (December 21), the rising sun's rays fall directly on the idol illuminating it.

Ballaleshwar Pali Ganpati Temple Timings

The Temple is opened daily from 5:30 AM to 10 PM.

A2.4. Mahad Ganpati Temple

The temple of Varadvinayak is one of the sacred Ashtavinayak Temples situated in the village of Mahad belonging to the Raigarh district of Maharashtra. Lord Ganesha is worshiped here as Varadvinayaka, meaning the giver of success and wealth.

The Temple is small, 8 feet by 8 feet long with a gold plated dome. The temple is surrounded by intricately carved statues of Elephants on four sides. A Gomukh ar a Cow's mouth can be seen emanating water on the Northern side of the Temple.

The original temple is believed to have been constructed by Gritsamada in the Treta Yuga. However, the Ganesha idol was found submerged in a lake near the Temple by Dhondu Paudkar in 1690 AD. In 1725, Subedar of Kalyan, Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar built the Temple again.

Legend of Mahad Ganpati Temple

According to the legend, Prince Rukmangada of Kaudinya was a handsome and virtuous Prince, loved by all. Once during hunting, he stopped to rest at Sage Vachaknavi's home. The Sage's wife Mukunda fell in love with him and made physical advances to him, which he deftly refused. Mukunda became sad and Lord Indra, taking pity on her came to her home disguised as Rukmangada and fulfilled her wishes.

A son named Gritsamada was born to them. When the son grew up, he came to know about the truth of him being an illegitimate son of his parents. He grew sad and wandered into the forests praying all the time to Lord Ganesha to grant him inner solace and peace. Lord Ganesha appeared to him and granted him his wish. Gritsamada requested the Lord to make the forest as his abode and bless the people who visit him. Lord Ganesha agreed and took form as Varadvinayak.

Significance of Mahad Ganpati Temple

- The idol of Sri Varadvinayak is believed to be Swayambhu in nature. The deity appears in a seated position with the trunk turned left. The Temple worships two

idols, the old and the original one covered with Sindur and the new one made of Marble.
- The Varadvinayak Temple is the only Ganesh Temple where the devotees are allowed to enter the Sanctum and pay respects to the Lord himself at proximity.
- According to the local belief, devotees who eat the Coconut Prasad during the Maghi Chaturthi are blessed with a son.
- The Nandadeep that burns at the Temple has been continuously burning since 1892.

Mahad Ganpati Temple Timings

The Temple opens at 6 AM and closes at 9 PM every day.

A2.5. Chintamani Ganpati Temple

The Chintamani Temple is situated in the village of Theur, also known as Kadambapur in Maharashtra. Theur is situated at the confluence of three small rivers named Bhima, Mula, and Mutha. The exact date of construction of the Temple is unknown but it is suspected that Sri Daharnidhar Maharaj Devji, a descendant of Saint Morya Gosavji built the Temple. Madhavrao Peshwa erected a Sabhamandap during his reign.

Legend of Chintamani Ganpati Temple

As per the legend, King Abhijeet and his wife Gunavati had a son named Ganasura. He was a strong but greedy prince. Once, Ganasura visited the Ashram of Sage Kapila. The Sage showed great hospitality with the help of the Chintamani stone that he possessed. Ganasura came to know about the stone and wanted to acquire it. However, Sage Kapila refused his offer.

Enraged, Ganasura forcibly took away the stone. Sage Kapila took advice from Goddess Durga and requested Lord Ganesha's help. The Lord fought a battle with Ganasura under a Kadamba tree and defeated him. He took back the Chintamani to the Sage, who gifted the stone back to Lord Ganesha as an honor. The precious stone was hung around the neck of Ganesha and hence, he came to be known as Lord Chintamani.

Significance of Chintamani Ganpati Temple

- The idol of the presiding deity, Lord Chintamani is Swayambhu in nature. The idol faces east and has a Mani or precious stone in the neck region of the Lord. The eyes of the deity are studded with diamonds.
- It is believed that by obtaining a darshan of Lord Chintamani, one can get peace of mind and spiritual satisfaction in his or her life.
- Historically, the idol is the family deity of Shri Madhavrao Peshwa. The famous ruler is believed to have spent his last days at the Temple.
- The village of Theur is also believed to be the place where Saint Morya Gosavji performed penance and was given darshan by Lord Ganesha appearing as two tigers.

Chintamani Ganpati Temple Timings

The Temple opens at 6 AM and closes at 10 PM daily.

A2.6. Lenyadri Girijatmaj Ganpati Temple

The Temple of Lord Ganesha, known as Girijatmaj is situated at Lenyadri hills in the Pune district of Maharashtra. The Lord Girijatmaj shrine is dated back to 1st century AD. One has to climb 283 steps to reach the entrance of the cave. During the conversion of the cave from a Buddhist shrine to a Hindu shrine, several paintings depicting Ganesha's childhood, Marriage and battles were done on the stone walls.

The name of Girijatmaj is unique and can be interpreted in two ways. Girija is the other name of Goddess Parvati whereas Atmaja means Son. So the word Girijatmaj would mean "The Son of Parvati" referring to Lord Ganesha. Alternatively, it can also mean "Mountain born".

Legend of Lenyadri Girijatmaj Ganpati Temple

The Temple's legend is controversial and based on the belief that Lord Ganesha is the supreme power. According to it, Goddess Parvati performed penance here to become the mother of Lord Ganesha.

Appeased, Lord Ganesha grants her wish and states that he will be born as her son. Eventually, on the day of Bhadrapada Shuddha Chaturthi, the Goddess created an idol of Lord Ganesha with dirt from her body. Lord Ganesha fused his life into the idol and came to be known as Girijatmaj.

Significance of Lenyadri Girijatmaj Ganpati Temple

- The Temple is only one among the Ashtavinayak Temples to be located on a hillock and inside an earlier Buddhist shrine.
- The Temple is carved out of a single stone and has no pillars supporting the entire structure. The Temple faces south which is rare. The shrine was built in such a way that no room remains dark throughout the day even though it is a closed cave complex.
- The idol of Lord Ganesha is believed to be in an infant form and is carved in a simple manner on a rock. One cannot circumambulate the deity.

Lenyadri Girijatmaj Ganpati Temple Timings

The Temple is a part of the site that is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Hence, the devotees are allowed to visit the shrine only from sunrise till sunset.

A2.7. Ozar Ganpati Temple

The Vigneshwara Temple is situated in the village of Ozar in the Pune district of Maharashtra. The form of Ganesh worshiped here is Vigneshwara, meaning “Remover of Obstacles”. The Temple is seventh in the predetermined sequence in visiting the Ashtavinayak Temples.

The temple faces east and has a spacious courtyard. The entrance of the temple is flanked by sculptures of two Dvarapalakas (Gatekeepers). The central Temple structure has three entrances, the eastern entrance being the main one. It is believed by historians and the locals that the Temple was built by the Peshwa ruler Chimaji Appa after defeating the Portuguese in the late 1700s. The spire or Shikhar of the Temple is covered with Gold.

Legend of Ozar Ganpati Temple

According to the legend associated with the Temple, King Abhinandan conducted a Yagna with the objective of overthrowing the kingdom of heaven. Alarmed Lord Indra sent the demon Kalapurush to destroy the Yagna. Kalapurush successfully destroyed the Yagna. However, he got carried away with his power and assumed the title of Vignasura, meaning the Creator of Obstacles.

He systematically destroyed all Vedic rituals and Poojas that were performed by several sages and created havoc. The Gods approached Lord Ganesha for help, who defeated Vignasura. The demon realized his arrogance and surrendered to Lord Ganesha asking for mercy. Lord Ganesha promised retribution on the condition that he will not interrupt whenever Lord Ganesha is worshiped. Thus, Lord Ganesha came to be known as Vigneshwara.

Significance of Ozar Ganpati Temple

- The idol of the deity is believed to be Swayambhu in nature. The Lord faces east with his trunk towards left. The deity is flanked by Riddhi and Siddhi on either side.
- The idol of the deity possesses precious stones. The eyes are studded with Rubies, the forehead is embellished with diamonds and navel is studded with semi-precious stones.

Ozar Ganpati Temple Timings

The Temple is open to devotees from 5 AM to 11 PM. However, darshan is closed between 11 AM to 4 PM in the afternoon.

A2.8. Ranjangaon Ganpati Temple

The Temple dedicated to Lord Mahaganapathi is situated at Ranjangaon, 50 km from Pune. The Temple is the last in the sequence of the Ashtavinayak Temples to be visited. The representation of Lord Ganesh as Mahaganapathi is believed to be the most powerful and fierce form of the Lord.
The temple is believed to have been constructed during the 9th century AD. The idol that is worshiped currently has been donated by the Khollam family in Ranjangaon. The idol faces east in a cross-legged position with the trunk pointing left. Both Riddhi and Siddhi flank the deity on either side.

Legend of Ranjangaon Ganpati Temple

- The legend associated with the Temple has two distinct versions. According to one version, Sage Gritsamad's son Tripurasur was a well-learned young boy and a devotee of Lord Ganesha. Pleased by his devotion and prayers, Lord Ganesha blessed the boy and presented him with three pura's made of precious metals, which can be destroyed only by Lord Shiva.
- Over a period of time, Tripurasur grew to be vain and created chaos in the world. Even Lord Brahma and Vishnu were disturbed by his atrocities and were forced to go into hiding. Sage Narada advised the frightened gods that they should take the help of Lord Ganesh. The Gods decided to invoke Lord Ganesh, who appeared and accepted to help them.
- Lord Ganesh disguised as a Brahmin and met Tripurasur under the pretext of creating three flying planes. In return, he ordered Tripurasur to bring the Chintamani idol from Mount Kailash. The greedy Tripurasur went to Mount Kailash and fought with Lord Shiva for the idol. Lord Shiva realized that he had not offered his prayers to Lord Ganesh first, and hence was unable to destroy the pura's or defeat him. He recited the Sadaakshar Mantra and invoked Lord Ganesh, who emerged and gave him the instructions for defeating Tripurasur. Lord Shiva followed the directions and defeated the greedy Tripurasur at also created a temple for Lord Ganesh at that spot.
- As per another legend, when proceeding to the war against the demon Tripurasur, Lord Shiva fails to seek the blessing of Lord Ganesha. Lord Ganesha breaks the axle of the chariot that Lord Shiva was traveling in. Realizing his mistake, Lord Shiva pays respect to Lord Shiva and then proceeds to a victorious battle against the demon. In honor of his son, he is supposed to have consecrated the idol at the site.

Significance of Ranjangaon Ganpati Temple

- The idol of the deity is Swayambhu in nature that is Lord Ganesha is believed to have appeared himself in the form of Mahaganapathi at Ranjangaon.
- The architecture of the Temple is such that at sunset, the sun rays fall on the idol of the deity directly illuminating him.
- It is a belief that the original idol of the Lord is hidden in the basement of the Temple. The idol is supposed to have 10 trunks and 20 hands. The idol is called Mahotkat. However, the Temple priests deny the existence of the Idol.

Ranjangaon Ganpati Temple Timings

The Temple opens at 5:30 AM and closes at 10 PM.

B. Moreshwar temple

B1. Ref: artofliving.org

The melodious Ganesha bhajan - Sukhkarta Dukhharta Varta Vignachi - is sung by thousands of devotees. However, not many will know that an inspired saint Samarth Ramdas, a Ram devotee, composed this beautiful Ganesha bhajan after he prayed to Mayureshwara. Enshrined in the Moregaon Ganesh Temple, this site also marks the beginning of the famed Ashtavinayak pilgrimage for devotees of Lord Ganesha. A set of eight Lord Ganesha temples near Pune, this pilgrimage prescribes a sequence of worship which must be completed at one go. Halts are allowed, of course. However the devotee must not return home. And the path must end where it began - at the Moregaon Ganesh Temple.

This 654-km-long worship trail covers caves, mountains, and the banks of rivers. Better infrastructure and facilities ensure the pilgrimage is completed within two-three days. Though one could choose to take longer. However, time must not matter when paying homage to these magnificent eight Ganesha temples in Maharashtra. For who can fathom to understand a devotee's prayer and faith? A remarkable, indescribable experience which remains with the individual and inspires a listener.

Moreshwar: the 1st temple in the Ashtavinayak yatra, come here again to complete the pilgrimage:

Nije Bhuswanandjadbharat Bhumya Paratare
Turiyostire Paramsukhdevta Nivasasi
Mayuraya Nath Stawamasich
Ataswa sandhyaye Shivharini Brahmajanakam

Oh! Lord Mayureshwar of Morgaon, you stay on sage Jadbharat's land, on the banks of river Karha that is known as Bhuswanand (happiness on land). Shree Moreshwar, who is far from

three qualities, who is Swayambhu, who is without any form, who resembles Omkar, who is always in the fourth state of yoga and who rides on a peacock - may accept my salutation.

Believed to be the most important temple of the Ashtavinayak pilgrimage, Mayureshwara (Lord Ganesha riding a peacock) is believed to have slain the demon Sindhurasur on this spot. The three-eyed idol, with its trunk turned to the left, has a cobra (Nagaraj) protecting it. The idol also has two other idols of Siddhi (capability) and Buddhi (intelligence).

However, this is not the original idol which is said to have been consecrated twice by Lord Brahma.

Legend: To comfort his wife, Vinita, after an incident concerning their children, Sage Kashyap gave her a boon of having one more son in the form of a bird. The child was unborn when Lord Ganesha broke the egg and a peacock emerged. The two duelled. A distraught Vinita intervened, and the battle came to an end. Her peacock son chose to be Lord Ganesha's vahaan and had a unique condition: Lord Ganesha should be known by his name. Thus was born the name, Mayureshwar or Moreshwar.

B2. Ref: ashtavinayaktemples.com

Legend of Moreshwar temple

It was predicted by Lord Brahma that Lord Ganesha would incarnate as Vinayak in the Kritayug, as Mayureshwar in Treta yug, as Gajanan in the Dwaparyug and as Dhumraketu in the Kalyug. All these incarnations are related to certain legends of Lord Ganesha killing various demons.

In the Gandaki Nagari of Mithila, a king named Chakrapani was ruling. He and his wife Queen Ugra were unhappy, as they did not have a child. The couple worshipped God Surya and the queen with the blessings of the Sun God became pregnant. But soon released the embryo in the sea as she could not bear the brilliance and the radiance of the embryo. From that embryo, brilliant son was born. The sea in the disguise of a Brahmin approached King Chakrapani with the child and gave the child to the King. As the child was born in the sea the king named him sindhu. Sindhu, after growing old and strong became more powerful by worshipping the Sun God as advised by his Guru Shukracharya. Lord Surya, as a boon gave the nectar to Sindhu and said that as long as the nectar remains near his navel he will not die. Sindhu thus received immortality and started attacking Gods like Indra, Vishnu etc. he defeated all of them and kept them in prison in his kingdom. The remaining gods worshipped Lord Ganesh and requested him to rescue them from the demon king sindhu. Ganesha pleased with their prayers, promised to take birth as Devi Parvati's son and kill the demon.

Parvati recited the ekakshari ‘OM' mantra to please the Lord and made a clay idol of Ganesha on the Bhadrapada shuddha Chaturthi Day and worshipped. The idol soon turned into a real child. When the child was ten years old, Shiva and Parvati along with their son decided to leave the mountain Meru and on their way to mountain kailash, Lord Ganesha defeated the demon Kamalasura with the help of Siddhi(the personified shakti) and Buddhi(the personified Intelligence). After this incident on their way, lord Ganesha found the Gandaki Nagari of the demon king Sindhu and decided to attack him with all the army of Shiva's attendants. He thus attacked Sindhu and at first killed the two sons of Sindhu. Sindhu was advised to release the Gods and Goddesses in prison and leave the battlefield by his father. But he did not listen to it and continued the battle. Lord Ganesha removed the nectar from his navel with his Parashu and killed him. During this battle, Lord Ganesha was riding a peacock and therefore he got the name ‘Mayureshvar', the one who rides a peacock. Mayureshvar decided to reside at Morgaon, for the sake of his devotees.

Another legend

Sage Kashyap had two wives, Kadru and Vinita. Kadru's sons who were the serpents, held Vinita's sons Shayen, Sampati and Jatayu who were the birds, captive. Vinita, their mother was very hurt by this. As a consolation, Sage Kashyap gave Vinita a boon of having one more son also in the form of a bird. When this son was in the egg stage, Lord Ganesh broke the egg, and a peacock emerged from the egg. The newborn peacock and Ganesh battled with each other. Vinita the mother had to intervene to end this battle. Ultimately her peacock son chose to be Ganesha's vehicle and laid down the condition that Ganesh would be known by the peacock's name. Thus Ganesha took the name Mayureshvar. Moreshwar is a local variation of the name.

Introduction

"Nije Bhuswanandjadbharat Bhumya Paratare
Turiyostire Paramsukhdevta Nivasasi
Mayuraya Nath Stawamasich
Ataswa sandhyaye Shivharini Brahmajanakam"

Meaning: Oh! Lord Mayureshwar of Morgaon, you stay on sage Jadbharat's land, on the banks of river Karha that is known as'Bhuswanand'(means happiness on land). Shree Moreshwar, who is far from three qualities, who is Swayambhu , who is without any form , Who resembles Omkar , who is always in fourth state of yoga and who rides on peacock may accept my salutation.

The stanza is written on the entrance of Shree Mayureshvara Ashtavinayak temple at Morgaon. As is mentioned in the stanza this place is called 'Bhuswanand', the highest abode of joy and thus can be compared to Vaikuntha, the highest abode of Vishnu and Kailash, the highest abode of Shiva.

Ashtavinayaka or eight Ganeshas is located in Maharashtra state of India, The Ashtavinayaka yatra or pilgrimage covers the eight holy temples of Ganesha which are situated around Pune.

The main temple facing towards north is in the centre of village and looks like a small fortress or chateau. The temple complex comprising of a dome, surrounded by a 50 ft high encloser and decked with four pillars in each corners, portrays from afar and image of a mosque. While going towards the temple a huge Deep-mala (stone pillar for oil lamps)will be seen at first. In front of this Deep-Mala, there is one Nagarkhana (where kettledrums are kept). Near this Nagarkhana, thee is a mouse made up of black stone,holding 'Laddu' in his front two legs. On climbing the steps you will see a big 'Nandi is present before Ganapati instead of Lord Shiva? You will find answer to this question in this legend :-

'Years ago, this Nandi was taken on a cart for its consecration in front of a near by Shivalaya. However, the cart carrying Nandi broke in front of Mayureshwara's temple and Nandi-Maharaj sat before Mayureshwar's temple for ever. People tried their best to shift Nandi from this place but nandi did not move an inch. The artisan carrying cart had omen in the night. Nandi appeared in his dream and said, "I want to stay before Mayureshwar only. Don't try to shift me elsewhere forcefully, I won't come." People left with no other alternative dropped the idea of shifting Nandi to other place. Like this Nandiji was consecrated before Mayureshwar.

The main temple is made up of black stone. The temple constructed during Bahamani regime was built in typical Moghule style by Mr.Gole,a Hindu officer in the court of patshah.

The temple has four gates. In the eastern gate is Lakshminarayan, giver of Dharma. In the southern gate are parvati & shankar givers of Artha (desired goals). Then comes western gate where Rati & kama resides. Lastly in the northern gate reside, Mahivaraha (Earth & SUn).

Thus all deities & all sages resides in this temple. In the eight corners, there are eight statutes of Ganapati called EKDANTA, MAHODARA,GAJANANA,LAMBODAR,VIKATA, VIGHARAJA, DHUMRAVARNA & VAKRATUNDA.

In the temple complex there are trees of Shami, Mandar & Tarati. The tree of Tarati is also called as Kalpavruksha.

Devotees meditate under this tree & attain desired goals.

Before taking darshan of Mayureshwar, first take darshan of 'Nagnabhairava' on the left side of Mayureshwar, and offer him naivaidya of coconut & jaggary.

Nobody is allowed to enter the Sanctum & do the Pooja of Moreshwar on his own.The various virtuous deeds performed here are Abhishek Pooja, Sahastravartan,Japa Yadnya,Mahadwar Yatra etc.

Shri MoreshwarAshtavinayak Ganpati Temple Moregaon

Shri MoreshwarAshtavinayak Ganpati Temple Moregaon is one of the eight major temples of Lord Ganesha which constitutes the divine Ashtavinayak temples in Maharashtra. Moreshwar Ganpati Temple is located in Morgaon at a distance of 79 km from Pune via the village Chaufala on the Pune-Sholapur Highway.

Moreshwar temple, built from black-stone during the Bahamani reign, has four gates (It is supposed to have been built by one of the knights named Mr. Gole, (from the court of Bidar's Sultan). The temple is situated in the centre of the village. The temple is covered from all sides by four Minarets and gives feeling of a mosque if seen from a distance. This may have been done to prevent attacks on the temple during mughal periods. The temple has 50feet tall wall around it.

There is a nandi (Shiva's bull) sitting in front of this temple entrance, which is somewhat odd as nandi is normally in front of the Shiva temples. However, the story says that this statue was being carried to some Shiva mandir during which the vehicle carrying it broke down and the nandi statue could not be removed from its current place.

The idol of Lord Ganesha, riding a peacock, in the form of Mayureshwara is believed to have slain the demon Sindhurasur at this spot. The idol, with its trunk turned to the left, has a cobra (Nagaraj) poised over it protecting it. The idol also has two other idols of Siddhi (Capability) and Buddhi (Intelligence).

However, this is not the original idol -which is said to have been consecrated twice by Brahma, once before & once after being destroyed by the demon Sindhurasur. The original idol, smaller in size and made of atoms of sand, iron & diamonds was supposedly enclosed in Copper sheet by the Pandavas and is placed behind the one that is worshipped.

Moreshwar temple is situated at a distance of 56 km from Pune, next to the river Karha in the village of Moregaon. The village derives its name from the Marathi name of the bird

peacock - also the national bird of India; there used to be a lot of peacocks in this village in the ancient time, and the village is also set out in the shape of a peacock.

Sanctum: The idol of Mayureshwar is in the garbhagriha or the sanctum in which only the main priest can enter. The idol is facing east. The deity is three eyed, seated, and his trunk is turned towards the left. The eyes and the navel of the deity are studded with precious diamonds. On the head are seen the fangs of Nagaraj. The deity is flanked by brass idols of Siddhi and Buddhi who are considered the consorts of Ganesh. In front of the deity stand a mouse and a peacock.

The original idol is actually much smaller than it seems but continuous anointing of the idol with the vermilion has increased the size. It is believed that this layer of vermilion falls down on its own every 100 or 150 years, revealing the actual idol.

Just opposite the main gate are a tortoise and a Nandi facing the deity in the sanctum. The presence of a Nandi in a Ganpati temple is rare as Nandi is the conveyance of Lord Shiva

When one enters the temple premises one first sees the mooshak (mouse - Ganesha's means of conveyance) holding two laddos between his paws.

There are certain sacred trees in the temple premises, like Shami, Mandar and Tarati trees. Out of these the Shami tree is significant as it is referred to in the legend of Moraya Gosavi, a sage who did penance under his tree and Lord Ganesha gave him a glimpse. Thus it is believed that the wishes of a person can be fulfilled if he performs penance under this tree.

Apart from this there are many idols in the compound of the Mayureshvar temple. In the right corner one can see the idol of Yogindracharya. Some of the other idols are Shami devi, Mandar Ganesh, Durga Devi, Shukla Chaturthi Dev, Bhrushundi, Krishna Chaturthi Devi, Moraya Gosavi, Lord Vishnu and Devi Lakshmi, Lord Shiva and Devi Parvati, Moda Ganesh and Pramod Ganesh etc. the most important of these subsidiary deities is the image of Nagna Bhairava who is looked upon as the guardian of Lord Mayureshvar. It is believed that the pilgrimage to Mayureshvar is incomplete if a devotee does not worship Nagna bhairav first.

Devi Siddhi

She is one of the two consorts of Lord Ganesha. She is the personification of power. It is the power to act, power to achieve, power of religious motivation etc. It is believed that Ganesha, if worshipped with this Shakti of his, the devotee gets whatever he wishes from all the four Purusharthas - dharma(religion), artha(money), Kama(desire),moksha(salvation).

Devi Buddhi

She is the other consort of Lord Ganesha and the sister of Siddhi. Buddhi is the Personified wisdom or intelligence. Buddhi, if worshipped with Lord Ganesha helps the devotee to achieve knowledge, inspiration, consciousness.

Shri Moraya Gosavi

Moraya gosavi was a staunch devotee of Lord Mayureshvar. Born in Morgaon, this great saint once found an idol of Ganesh in the Brahmakamandalu, a tank believed to have been created by lord Brahma. He took the idol to Chinchwad, near Pune and built a temple to install the idol in it. The devotees of Moraya Gosavi, carry this idol from Chinchwad to Morgaon on every Magh and Bhadrapada Chaturthi days.

Shri Yogindracharya

This devotee of Lord Mayureshwar was born at Ambi, a small village near sorati somnath in Gujarath. In the early years of his life, he had a vision of Lord Mayureshvar. Lord Mayureshvar asked him to come to Morgaon and reside near his temple. Yogindracharya, came to Morgaon and believed to have worshipped Lord Mayureshvar for 228 years.

His hermitage is very near to the temple and is called Yogindracharya math. Yogindracharya wrote a book called shri Ganesh Vijay. His act was motivated by Lord Mayureshvar himself. One can find his samadhi or the place where he went for deep meditation, to the right of Shri Mayureshvar temple.

Puja Schedule

The temple is open to pilgrims from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. Prakshalpuja - The first puja of the day at 5 a.m. comprising the water abhisheka and flower offerings.

Shodashopachara Puja - It is conducted twice a day at 7 a.m. and at 12 noon. At both these this time the Ganpati Atharvashirsh is recited.

Panchopchar Puja - This is performed at 8 p.m.

The temple closes for the devotees after the Shejarti at 10 p.m.

Naivedya - The food is offered to the deity thrice a day:

In the morning Khichadi (made of Rice) is offered.

In the afternoon the whole meal with sweets is offered.

At night milk and rice is offered.

Devotees can perform Pooja on their own.

On receiving appropriate donation from devotees temple trust performs virtuous deeds like

Pooja.Sahastravartan,Ekadashani on behalf of devotees.Holy ashesh & prasad are sent by post.

Construction of big Bhakta - Niwas is in progress. At present a common hall is available.

Shree Varadvinayak has his own ornaments & they are put on festive occasions.

Hotels are not available. However, Poojary can make lunch arrangements on giving prior orders.

Temple trust has proposed a wonderful scheme for Ganesh devotees.

The person who will give a lifelong donation of Rs.31000 to trust, he/she will be allowed to stay in Yatri Niwas free of charge for one day in a year. As well he/she will be allowed to do pooja etc of Varadvinayak on his own on the particular day.

Mahad is surrounded by picturesque surrounding.In monsoon beauty of Mahad is indescribable. Population is very thin. Mahad is very good for meditation & doing penances. The great saint Gagangiri Maharaj's math is also a beautiful & peaceful place. Walwan dam's water flows near this dam. Gagangiri Maharaj had performed penance in the water.

Festivals Celebrated

Moreshwar's pooja is done thrice a day. In the morning at 5'Oclock Prakshal Pooja is done. This pooja is done by Gurav poojari. 'Shodopachar Pooja' is done at 7'Oclock in morning & at 12 O'clock in the afternoon. These pooja's are done by Brahmin poojari. At the time of pooja Ganesh Atharvashirsha's Avartan (Repetitive cycles) are made.

In the morning pooja, Khichdi & Chapati, in the afternoon pooja full meal & in the night milk & rice are offered as Naivaidyam to Mayureshwar. Temple remains open for darshan from 5 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.

Bhadrapad Shuddh Chaturthi and Magh Shuddh Chaturthi are celebrated in the temple.

On the night of Vijayadashmi, that is Dassehra a procession carrying Moreshwar idol(votive) goes around the village. The Palkhi (palanquin) of the deity is brought to the Someshwar Mandir in the morning. Here the names of men from prestigious families of the village are read out. After this the deity is brought back to the temple and after the Dhooparti the festivities end.

On Magh Shuddh Panchami Anna santarpana is celebrated. On this occasion food is collected from every house of the village and the food offering is prepared. This prasad is distributed amongst all the devotees.

Location of Moreshwar Temple

1.Pune is the most convenient city to reach Morgaon. Pune itself is well connected by road as well as by rail. There are daily buses, trains and flights between Mumbai and Pune. Morgaon is at a distance of 79 km from Pune via the village Chaufala on the Pune-Sholapur

Highway. State Transport buses known locally as S.T. buses are available at the Swargate Bus Depot in Pune.
2.The other way a pilgrim can take is to go to Jejuri from Pune and from Jejuri can proceed to Morgaon which is 15 km away from Jejuri. By this route the distance between Pune and Morgaon is 64kms.
Jejuri is a well-known pilgrim center for worshippers of Khandoba.

3.On the Pune -Daund rail route one can get down at Kedgaon and take a bus from there to Morgaon.
4.ON the southern rail route one can get off at the railway station called Nira and then take a bus from there to Morgaon.

Photos:

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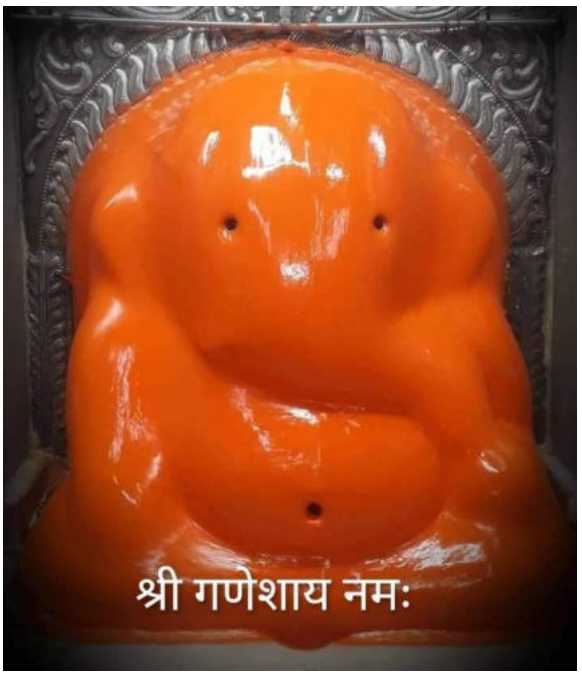
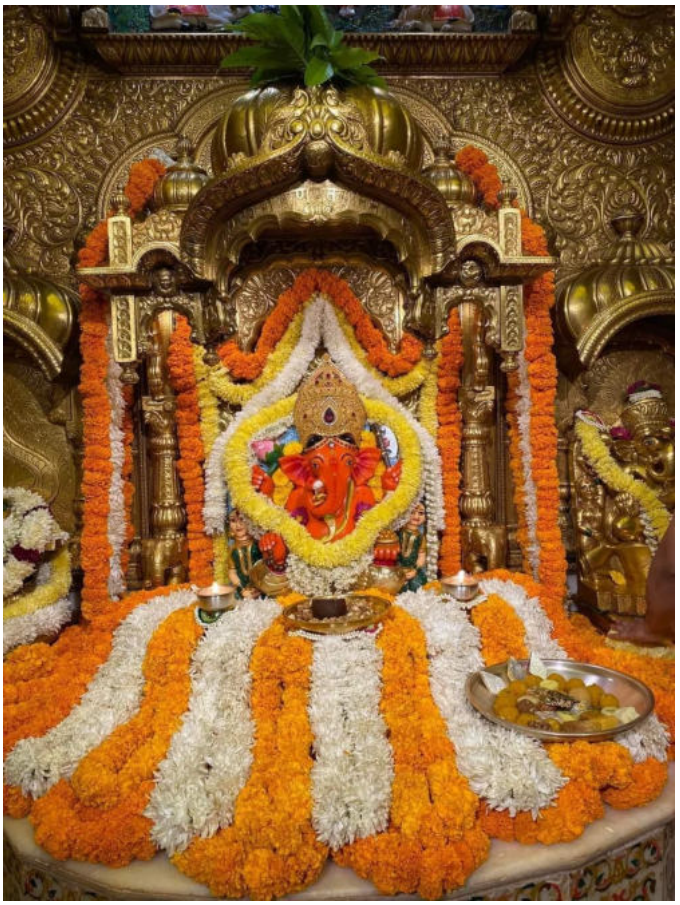
Ref: Shri Mayureshwar Mandir, Morgaon:

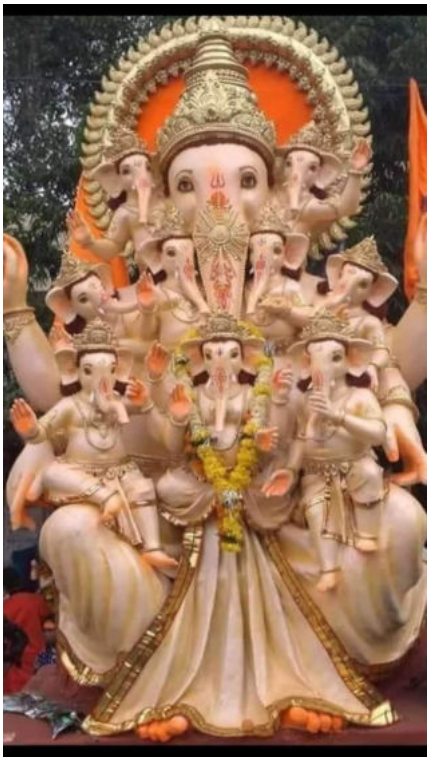
Photos:


श्री गणेशाय नमः

अष्टविनायक देवस्थान
MORGAON
MAHAD
SIDDHATEK
PALI
RANJANGAON
LENYADRI
OZAR
THEUR

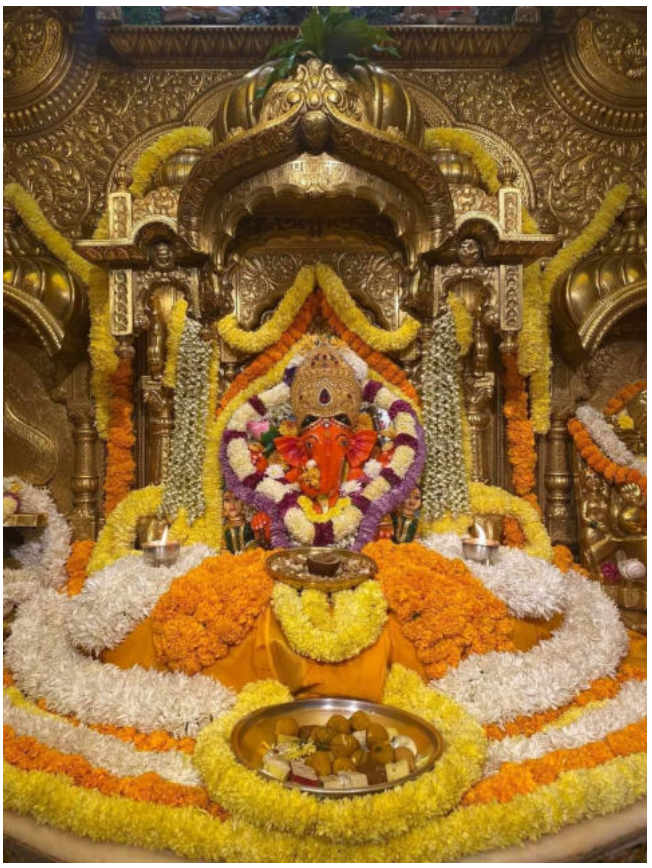
शुभ संध्या
GOOD EVENING TO ALL





PRINCIPAL OFFICE
SUNRISE

Good Morning



आदी गुरुसी वंदावे |
मग साधनं साधावे||
गुरु म्हणजे माय बापं |
नाम घेता हरतील पाप||
गुरु म्हणजे आहे काशी |
साती तिर्थ तया पाशी||
तुका म्हणे ऐंसे गुरु |
चरणं त्याचे हृदयीं धरू||
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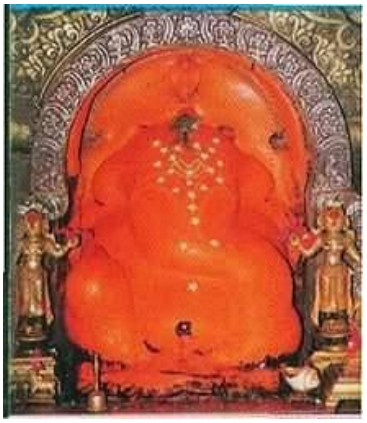
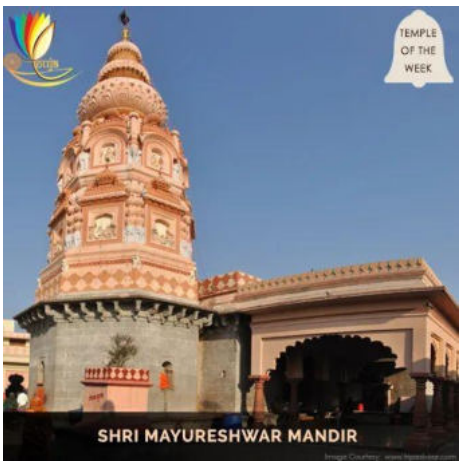
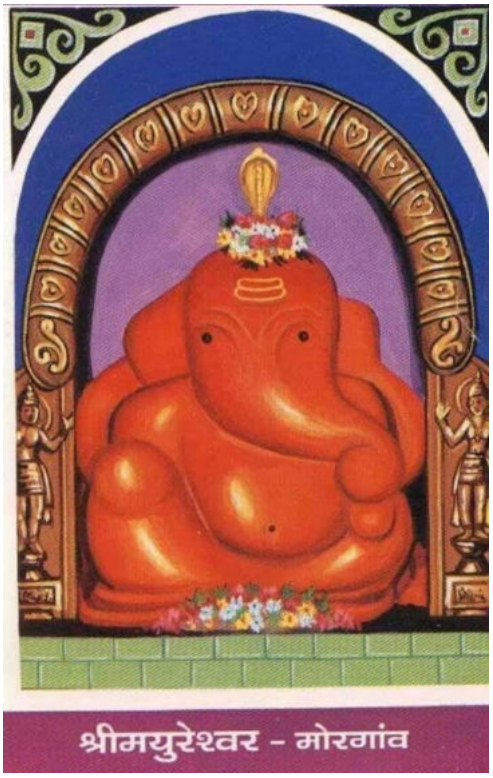
गण गण
गणांत बोते
MAYURESHWAR
CHINTAMANI
SIDDHIVINAYAK
GIRIJATMAJ
BALLALESHWAR
VIGHNESHWAR
VARADAVINAYAK
MAHAGANA
॥ श्री ॥
॥ SHRI GAJANAN MAHARAJ SHEGAON ॥

Main Shrine image.




TEMPLE
OF THE
WEEK
SHRI MAYURESHWAR MANDIR


श्रीमयुरेश्वर - मोरगांव

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YouTube Videos:

Shree Mayureshwar Mandir, Morgaon: https://youtu.be/e5fdoGh4p2s

Mayureshwar, Morgaon: https://youtu.be/haTggyzDZhA

Mayureshwar Mandir, Morgaon: https://youtu.be/tZUxuzwCXvg

True story of Mayureshwar mandir: https://youtu.be/BNxIpkIbPEI

Mayureshwar Ganesh temple,Morgaon: https://youtu.be/3QhuvNfcn2c

Mayureshwar Mandir, Morgaon: https://youtu.be/MxFPXkLjQvs

Mayureshwar Ganapati Temple: https://youtu.be/v8E-nkUE5_g

Mayureshwar Ganesh mahima: https://youtu.be/nF2quwKw4hU

Yatra of Mayureshwar mandir: https://youtu.be/x3Uor430afE

Morgaon Ganpati: https://youtu.be/KL7i4Zr2IOI

Ashtavinayak darshan: Mayureshwar Ganapati: https://youtu.be/cfy9CgRD4fU

Mayureshwar temple History: https://youtu.be/FKt5rlcumKc

Mayureshwar: Ganesh jayanthi: https://youtu.be/56paon1Cg2Q

Mayureshwar Ganapati Temple: https://youtu.be/sT8WLJItUyU

Mayureshwar Mandir history etc: https://youtu.be/tSug5IslHXs

Moreshwar darshan: https://youtu.be/Cn_B42BPBNc

Shri Mayureshvar Morgaon: https://youtu.be/jE54dZ8dVXQ

Mayureshwar: Aarti : Marathi devotional: https://youtu.be/5Rg3kyR-9Dw

Mayureshwar devotional: Suresh Wadkar: https://youtu.be/Cy08dFpI2N8

Mayureshwar Aarti: sankashta chaturthi 2021: https://youtu.be/pQ9TMFSx2CM

Mayureshwar Aarti: https://youtu.be/z2g9MXkZif4

Grand Slam Invoca: Ashtavinayak mangal aarti: https://youtu.be/W2VY2DKWnjA

ॐ स॒ह ना॑ ववतु । स॒ह नौ॑ भुनक्तु । स॒ह वी॒र्यं॑ करवावहै । ते॒ज॒स्विना॒वधी॑तमस्तु॒ मा वि॑द्विषा॒वहै ॥ **(3)**

Ashtavinayak Temples of Maharashtra - Part - II

Shri Siddhivinayak temple,

Siddhatek

Compiled by

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com

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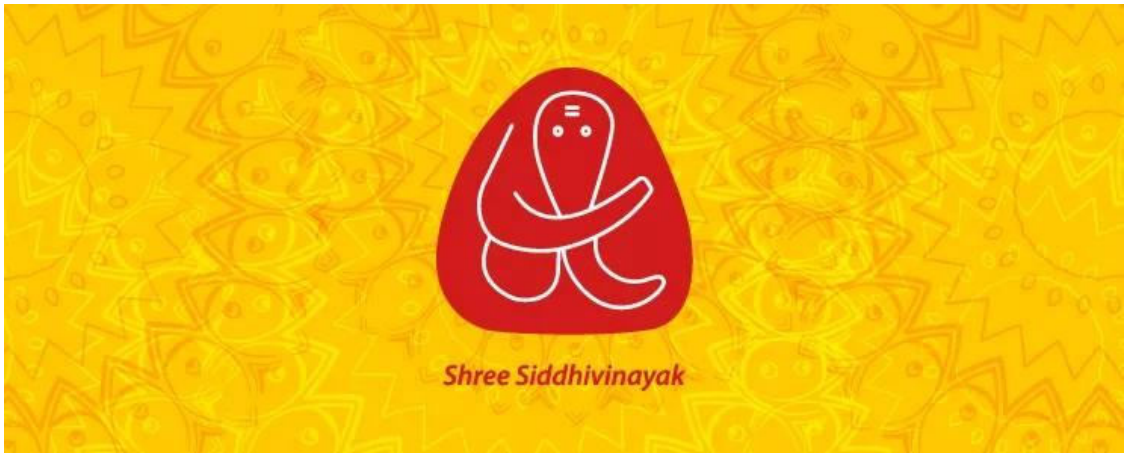
Second Ganapati - Siddhivinayak Temple Siddheshwar | Siddhivinayak Temple, Siddhatek

This temple is located at a distance of 48 km from Shrigonda Yagawa in Ahmednagar district on the Pune-Solapur highway. This temple is located on the banks of river Bhima. The temple is located at Siddhatek, a two-hour drive from Morgaon.



Shri Kshetra Siddheshwarchi | Siddhivinayak Katha

According to legend, when Brahma wanted to create the universe, he constantly chanted "Om". Ganpati was pleased with his asceticism and he gave Brahma to fulfill his desire to create the universe. And Ganapati accepted the two daughters of Brahma as his wife. When Brahma was creating the universe, Lord Vishnu fell asleep. Madhu and Kaitabh were created from Vishnu's ears. They began to persecute the gods. Brahma realized that only Vishnu could kill these demons, Vishnu tried but he could not kill them.

Vishnu defeated the effort but he could not kill the demons. He then stopped fighting and started singing in the guise of Gandharva. When Shankara heard his singing and called him, Vishnu told Shankara about the battle with the demons. Then Shankara asked him to chant the mantra "Om Ganeshay Namah". Vishnu chose Siddhatek for this chanting. On this hill, Vishnu erected a temple with four doors and erected an idol of Lord Ganesha in it. After worshiping Ganesha, Vishnu attained Siddhi and killed the demons Madhu and Kaitabh. Eventually the temple built by Vishnu was destroyed.

According to another legend, a herdsman saw Ganapati here and started worshiping Ganapati. Later he got a priest to perform pooja-archa here. Eventually temples were rebuilt here in the Peshwa kingdom. It is believed that Saint Shri Morya Gosavi and Saint Narayan Maharaj of Khed were liberated at this place.

Shri Siddheshwar / Siddhivinayak Temple and Premises

The idol in Siddhivinayak temple is self-contained and is three feet high. This idol is facing north and the trunk of this Ganapati is on the right side. This is the only Ganapati among the Ashtavinayakas whose trunk is on the right. This self-made idol of Lord Ganesha is situated in a brass frame. Ganapati's stomach is not very big and Riddhi-siddhi is sitting on his thigh. There are bronze idols of Jai-Vijay on both sides of Ganapati. Ganapati's posture is very calm. It is said that the five circumambulations of Siddhivinayaka are very fruitful. A circumnavigation is a journey of 5 km because this idol is connected to the mountain. A tour takes about half an hour.

Shri Siddheshwar / Siddhivinayak Pooja and Festival

The gates of Siddhivinayak Temple open at 4 in the morning. From 4.30 to 5 Shri is worshiped. Khichdi is offered to God at 10 o'clock in the morning. Panchamriti Pooja is held at 11 o'clock. Maha Naivedyam is shown at 12.30 pm. The third pooja is performed after sunset. Aarti is performed from 8.30 pm to 9.15 pm. After that the temple is closed for devotees.

Ganesh Chaturthi and Ganesh Jayanti are celebrated in this temple. Ganpati's palanquin leaves for three consecutive days during these festivals. Somvati Amavasya is also celebrated. Vijayadashamila fills the fair here.

Special buses of State Transport Board run between Pune and all Ashtavinayak temples. These tours are also organized by private tour companies. Dharamshalas, hotels and resorts of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation are available at all the temples to accommodate the devotees.

Other sights nearby:

- Ancient temples and forts on the banks of river Bhima at Pedgaon. The distance is about 9 km
- The lighthouse and the temple of the goddess at Rashin. The distance is about 21 km
- Sanctuary at Rehekuri. Distance is approximately 31 km
- Bird Sanctuary at Bhigwan. The distance is about 27 km
- Bhairavnath and Sri Vitthal temples at Daund. The distance is approximately 26 km

Ref: myoksha.com

Siddhatek Ganpati Temple – Ashtavinayak Guide – Timings, Poojas, and Significance

Siddhatek Ganpati Temple – Being one of the Ashtavinayak temples in Maharashtra, the Siddhatek Ganpati temple is dedicated to the Hindu God, Lord Ganesha. It is present in the Ahmednagar district and is close to the Daund railway station. It is a sacred tourist destination for pilgrims all around the world.

What are the timings of Siddhatek Ganpati Temple?

Here are the timings of Siddhatek Ganapati mandir:

Timings	From	To
Regular Temple Timings	5 AM	9:30 PM
Morning Aarti	4:30 AM	
Dhoop Aarti Timing	9 PM	

Which Poojas and Rituals take place at Siddhatek Ganpati?

The poojas and rituals that take place at Siddhatek Ganapati are:

Timings	From
Saharan Pooja	5:00 AM
Khichdi	10 AM
Panchamriti Pooja	11 AM
Mahabhog	12:30 PM

What is the significance of Siddhatek Ganpati Temple?

Siddhatek Ganpati is along the river Bhima and is in Karjat taluka of Ahmednagar. The Ganesha idol here has his trunk to the right side and is named as Siddhi Vinayaka. Usually, the trunk is towards the left and the right trunked Ganesha is very powerful and hard to please.

- Siddhatek Ganpati Mandir is also famous as Jagrut Kshetra.
- The Siddhatek Ganpati Mandir consists of black stones faces the north direction.
- The Garbhagriha or the sanctum is 15ft in height and 10 ft in width. It has Jaya-Vijaya, the gatekeepers of Vishnu's abode adjoining the main idol of Siddhivinayak.
- The Siddhatek Ganpati Mandir has a dome-shaped ceiling and the deity and the Ganesha image is self-existent. This is a natural icon in the form of an elephant.
- The sanctum also has a Shiva – Panchayatana along with a shrine dedicated to Goddess Shivai.
- Devotees can see the icon seated cross-legged with his consort siddhi located nearby. The Almighty remains covered with flower garlands and sindoor paste.

What is the history of Siddhatek Ganpati Temple?

The history of Siddhatek Ganapati says that Lord Vishnu built the auspicious shrine. It was later destroyed over time and a cowherd had a vision of this temple who ultimately found the icon of Siddhi Vinayaka. From then on, the cowherd began worshipping the deity and this shrine became popular.

Sardar Haripant Phadke was the commander in chief and an official of the Peshwa rulers. He built the Nagarkhana or the chamber which is the home to Nagaras and a paved road leading to the main door of the temple. Moreover, he worshipped the deity for 21 days and circled the temple 21 times daily.

Ahilyabai Holkar, the Philosopher Queen of Indore built the Siddhatek Ganpati temple in its present form. The Ganapatya, a particular Sect of people that worships Ganesha as the Supreme Almighty, Saint Morya Gosavi, and Narayan Maharaj worshipped at the temple where they attained siddhi.

What are the legends of Siddhatek Ganpati Temple?

As per the legends, the ‘Mudgala Purana’ describes the events relating to the beginning of the Creation. Lord Brahma emerged from the lotus that rises from Lord Vishnu’s navel. While creating the universe, Vishnu was in his yoga Nidra and two demons rise from the dirt in his ear.

Then the demons, namely, Madhu and Kaitabha disturbed the process of creation which made Lord Vishnu rise from his sleep. But, Vishnu was unable to defeat them and asked Lord Shiva for help. So, Shiva told him that he has forgotten to invoke Lord Ganesha before the fight.

Consecutively, Vishnu performed penance at Siddhatek and invoked the God of beginning and obstacle removal. Ganesha defeated all the demons, and it is in this place that Vishnu acquired Siddhi. Hence the place became famous as Siddhatek.

What is the Architecture of Siddhatek Ganpati Temple?

The temple is developed in dark stone which faces north. The temple has a sabha-mandapa of dark stone and another sabha-mandapa, which is a later expansion. The threshold of the primary temple has a little demonic head mold. The temple likewise has a Nagarkhana.

The Garbhagriha (sanctum) is 15 ft high and 10 ft wide. It has the Jaya-Vijaya – the guards of Vishnu's home, flanking the focal symbol of Siddhivinayak. It has a vault formed a stone roof. Like all Ashtavinayaka places of worship, the focal Ganesha idol is accepted to be Swayambhu.

The focal icon of Siddhi-Vinayaka is seated cross-legged with his associate Siddhi situated close-by, however regularly she is covered up with blossom laurels and the sindoor paste that covers the image. The idol is sheathed in metal and with its trunk turned to the right. The sanctum likewise has a Shiva-Panchayatana and a place of worship to goddess Shivai.

Which festivals are celebrated at Siddhatek Ganpati Temple?

There are many festivals that are observed in this temple premises, such as:

1. Bhadrapada: Lord Ganesh's birth celebrations known as Ganesh Chaturthi or Vinayak Chaturthi is a key festival in the state of Maharashtra. Moreover, in Pali, Lord Ballaleshwar's birthday is a five-day festival from Bhadrapad Shudh 1 to Bhadrapath Shudh 5 (August – September)
2. Ganesh Jayanti: Another festival that draws visitors from all across India is Ganesh Jayanti. It is another popular occasion that celebrates the birthday of Ganesha on the fourth day of the Hindu month of Magha.
3. Fairs and Celebration: Vijaya Dashami and Somavati Amavasya, a no-moon day that falls on a Monday are also important days on which the temple organizes a festival and a fair.
4. Magh: The Magh Utsav is an important festival at the Siddhatek Temple. Here, the celebrations are held from Magh Shudh 1 to Magh Shudh 6 (January – February). During this period, devotees conduct Bhajans, Kirtans and several programs.

5. Holi: The colorful festival of Holi is in the month of Phalgun (February/March), on Phalgun Shudh Poornima.
6. Shravan: Janmashtami or Krishna Ashtami, Lord Krishna's birthday is celebrated here with a Dahi Handi event during Shravan (July- August)

How to Reach Siddhatek Ganpati Mandir?

Here's how to reach Siddhatek Ganapati mandir:

Air – The nearest airport is Pune Lohegaon Airport. There are numerous numbers of taxis and buses that will take you to Siddhatek from outside the airport.
Train – Daund Junction Railway Station, which is 18 km away, is the nearest railway station on the Pune – Solapur line. Mumbai Hyderabad Express, Jhelum Express, Nanded Pune Express, Mumbai Nagercoil Express, Konark Express, and Udyan Express passes through Daund Junction Railway Station.
Road – An alternate route is the long route of 48 km from Daund-Kashti-Pedgoan. In the morning hours, many buses ply from Pune directly to Siddhtek.
Boat – Buses are available from Pune and Daund to a village called Shirapur, which is a kilometer away from Siddhatek. From there, one can get on a boat to reach the temple.

What are some temples near Siddhatek Ganapati temple?

Some temples near Siddhatek Ganapati temple are:

1. Vishal Ganpati Mandir- This temple is for Lord Ganesha. It is a 100-year-old temple. It presents a spectacular sight with a red-colored idol. The Ganesha sits posture and has a Shivalinga coiled by a snake that originates from the navel.
2. Shani Temple- One of the unique things about this temple is that there is no idol present in the temple. Only a black stone stands on a beautiful platform. The native's belief that this stone has extraordinary powers which protect the village from all sorts of evil.
3. Shirdi Sai Baba Temple– Being located only at a distance of 80 km from Ahmednagar, thousands of devotees throng to this place every day. Shirdi Sai Baba was a famous saint. Moreover, people considered him as the reincarnation of God by the pilgrims. This temple is in Shirdi itself.
4. Renuka Temple- This shrine is for Goddess Durga. It is also among few of the temples that enjoy huge adulation and respect among the local people. As it is a Devi temple, devotees celebrate the Navratri festival here with lots of fervor.
5. Siddheshwar Temple- This beautiful temple has both a grand architecture along with a natural atmosphere. Also, this popular shrine, in fact, needs no introduction among both the devotees and the tourists visiting this holy place.

Ref: ashtavinayaktemples.com

Shri Siddhi Vinayak Ashtavinayak Ganpati Temple Siddhatek

Shri Siddhi Vinayak Ashtavinayak Ganpati Temple Siddhatek one of the eight major temples of Lord Ganesha which constitutes the divine Ashtavinayak temples in Maharashtra. Siddhi Vinayak Ganpati Temple is Situated on the banks of river Bhima Siddhatek lies in Karjat taluka of Ahmednagar district on the Pune- Sholapur Railway Daund is the station from where one can reach Siddhatek which is 18km away.

The Hindu god Vishnu is supposed to have vanquished the demons Madhu and Kaitabh after propitiating Lord Ganesh in Shri Siddhi Vinayak Temple.This is the only idol with the trunk pointing to the right. It is believed that the two saints Shri Morya Gosavi and Shri Narayan maharaj of Kedgaon received their enlightenment here.

Shri Siddhi Vinayak Temple is North-facing and is on a small hillock. The main road towards the temple was believed to have been built by Peshwa's general Haripant Phadake. The inner sanctum, 15feet high and 10feet wide is built by Punyashloka Ahilyabai Holkar. The idol is 3feet tall and 2.5feet wide. The idol faces North-direction. The stomach of the idol is not wide, but Riddhi and Siddhi idols are sitting on one thigh. This idol's trunk is turning to the right.

The right-sided-trunk Ganesha is supposed to be very strict for the devotees. To make one round (pradakshina) around the temple one has to make the round trip of the hillock. This takes about 30 minutes with moderate speed.The stone pathway is built from the Badami-Castle which was attacked by Peshwa general Haripant Phadake soon after he became the general.

Introduction

"Sthitho Bhimatire Jagadvan Kamen Harina
Vijetu Daityo Tachuti Malbhavou Kaitabhmadhu
Mahavighnarten Prakhar Tapasa Seitpado
Ganesh Siddhisho Girivarapu Panchjanak"

Meaning : Lord Shri Hari Vishnu , who was surrounded by fierce calamities , performed penance on mountain Siddhatek which is on the bank of river Bhima . On receiving boon from Lord Shri Ganesh, Lord Vishnu killed two demons Madhu & Kaitabh . Oh! Lord Siddheshwar Shri Ganesh accept my salutation .

Lord Vishnu got Siddhi at Siddhatek as such Ganesh idol here is called as Siddhivinayak . It is believed that Siddhivinayak leads work to the completion. Shree Siddhivinayak is supposed to be Jagrut place (awakened) of Shree Ganesh.

Morya Gosavi of Morgaon & Narayan Maharaj of Kedgaon have attained siddhi here. Peshva Senapati Shree Haripant Phadke resumed his lost post by performing Vinayak's penance for 21 days.

Ashtavinayaka or eight Ganeshas is located in Maharashtra state of India, The Ashtavinayak yatra or pilgrimage covers the eight holy temples of Ganesha which are situated around Pune.

Location of Siddhivinayak Temple

Situated on the banks of river Bhima Siddhatek lies in Karjat taluka of Ahmednagar district.

On the Pune- Sholapur Railway Daund is the station from where one can reach Siddhtek which is 18km away.

State Transport buses from Pune and Daund come to the village called Shirapur. Siddhtek is a kilometer away from there and one has to walk the distance. Then board a boat to reach the temple.

In the morning some buses from Pune bring devotees right up to Siddhtek.

From Mumbai you can go to Siddhatek via Patas, Bhigwan and Rashin.

Siddhatek via long route of Daund-Kashti-Pedgaon (without crossing river) is at a distance of 48 Kms.

Legend of Siddhivinayak Temple

The place Siddhtek is believed to be the place where Vishnu ultimately achieved siddhi and thereby killed the demons Madhu and Kaitabha who he had been battling for a thousand years.Long ago Lord Brahma thought of creating Nature and for that he ceaselessly chanted the alphabet "OM". Lord Ganesha was delighted with the penance and gave him the boon that he will fulfill the wish of creating Nature.When God Brahma was creating Nature, Lord Vishnu fell asleep.Demons Madhu and Kaitabh emerged from God Vishnu's ears.

They started harassing all the Gods and Goddesses.God Brahma realised that only Vishnu will be able to annihilate these demons. Vishnu tried his very best to kill them but failed. He then stopped the battle and took the form of Gaankushal Gandharva and began singing. Shiva when he heard the celestial notes of the Gandharva summoned him. Vishnu then told Lord Shiva all about his unfinished battle. Shiva said that since he had not sought the blessings of Ganesh his task had remained unfinished. Shiva asked Vishnu to recite the Shadakshar mantra[the Ganeshaya Namah] and said he would achieve what he wanted.

Vishnu chose the Siddha Kshetra to complete the ritual of propitiating Ganesh. Ganesh granted him his wish. Vishnu then created a four-door temple on the hillock and installed the statue of Gajanan. Since Vishnu achieved siddhi here Ganesh was called the Siddhivinayak and the place was called Siddhtek or Siddhshetra.

God Brahma got the energy to create Nature with Lord Ganesha's boon. Lord Ganesha accepted the two daughters of Lord Brahma as his wives.

In time the temple created by Lord Vishnu perished. It is believed that a shepherd saw Lord Ganesh here and started worshipping him. He then found a priest to conduct the worship and ultimately it was during the rule of the Peshwas sometime that this temple was erected.

Temple Puja Schedule

The doors of the Siddhivinayak temple open at 4am.From 4:30 am to 5am the Saharan puja is carried out.

At 10am the god is offered Khichdi

11am is the Panchamrit Puja.

At 12:30pm the Mahabhog is offered.

The third puja commences after sunset.

From 8:30pm to9: 15pm the Dhooparti is carried out. After this the deity rests and the temple is closed to the devotees.

Peshwa's Senapati (commander of Army) Haripant Phadke came to Siddhivinayak on losing his designation. He performed 21 days Anushthan (ceremony to propitiate God). Accordingly he vowed to circumnavigate Shree Siddhivinayak 21 times in a day continuously for 21 days. Exactly on 21 st day Peshwa's messenger came to Siddhatek and took Haripant Phadke to Pune honourably.

He constructed a ghat on the river and also built a village gate.

1. The place where Sage Bhrushandi had performed penances is nearer to the temple.

2. Siddhatek temple trust is under control of Chinchwad Temple Trust.

3. On giving appropriate donations temple trust or poojari performs Abhishek, Pooja and Sahastravartan. Prasad and holy ashes are sent by post.

4. Temple trust is constructing a building fro purpose of devotees.

5. Rules for performing pooja of Siddhivinayak are observed very strictly as such devotees are not allowed to do pooja personally.

6. Shree Siddhivinayak lodging and boarding is available near the temple. Rate for single room for one day is Rs.75/- and for big hall is Rs. 251/-.

7. A very good arrangement of lodging and boarding can be made by Shree Gajanan purohit who is ancestral poojari of Siddhatek.

8. In monsoon transportation is not possible due to bad roads.

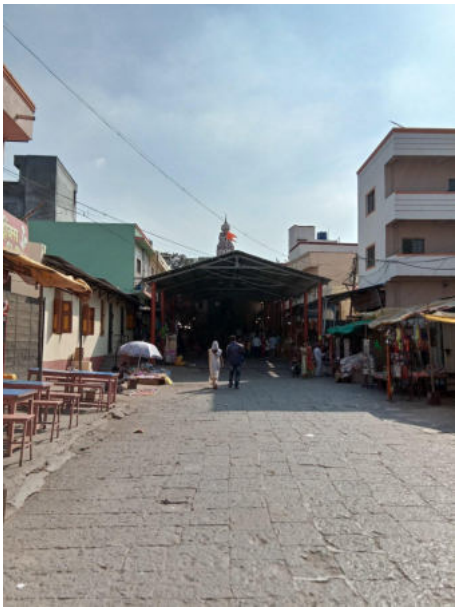
9. Central Bank Siddhatek branch is near the temple.

As such Siddhatek is holy place where God Vishnu, Sage Vyas and Bhrushundi, hermit Morya Gosavi and Narayan Maharaj had attained siddhi.

Festivals Celebrated in Temple

In the month of Bhadrapada and Magh from the Pratipada to Panchami of the waxing period of the moon, of both these months celebrations are held in the temple.
In these days after the Mahapuja and Mahabhog a procession of the palkhi is carried around the town in the evening from 8 pm. From 10pm to 12 midnight bhajans are sung and Dhoop aarti and Shej aarti are conducted. In the morning at 5 am the palkhi is again carried out in a procession and brought back by 8am when the Kapoor arti on behalf of the local jagirdar is conducted.

Ref: tripadvisor.in: Photos



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चिंचवड देवस्थान ट्रस्ट
श्री सिध्दिविनायक मंदिर, सिध्दटेक

DONATION BOX
दानपेटी
DONATION BOX
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Idea

॥ श्री सिध्दीविनायक मंदीर ॥

चिंचवड देवस्थान ट्रस्ट
श्री सिध्दिविनायक मंदिर,सिध्दटेक

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श्री क्षेत्र सिध्दटेक ता.कर्जत,जि. अ.नगर
सिध्दटेक (पोट) देवस्थान तर्फे सर्व भाविकांचे सहर्ष स्वागत

CGMusafir

CGMusafir

श्री सिध्दिविनायक मंदिर,सिध्दटेक

Ref: Facebook page: siddhatek temple: photos:

SIDDHIVINAYAK TEMPLE, SIDDHATEK AHMEDNAGAR, INDIA
(2nd of 8th temples)

Temple:
This Siddhivinayak Temple of Siddhatek is dedicated to Lord Ganesha, the elephant headed god of wisdom.The temple is one of the Ashta Vinayaka, the eight revered shrines of Ganesha in the Indian state of Maharashtra and the only Ashta Vinayaka shrine in Ahmednagar district.

At Siddhatek Lord Ganesha gave darshan to God Vishnu (Lord Ganesh himself appeared in front of God Vishnu). God Vishnu built a temple over there with installing Ganesha idol. The temple has four big entrances. Later on this temple was destroyed by wear and tear. Years later a cowherd had a divine appearance of God and saw this temple. That cowherd used to wash the idol by the water of river Bhima and used to give offering and used to worship. Soon everyone in the vicinity came to know

Unique Idol:
Lord Siddhi Vinayaka has his trunk towards the right side. Because of this, one has to be very particular about the holiness of the idol. After taking bath, only few selected people / priests can worship the idol by touching it. No one else is even allowed to enter the main sanctum.

Religious importance:
Though Siddhatek is prescribed to the second temple to be visited in the Ashta Vinayak circuit after the foremost Morgaon, pilgrims often visit it third after Morgaon and Theur, as it is a more convenient route.

The Ganesha icon here is with his trunk turned to the right. Usually, the trunk of Ganesha is depicted turned to his left. It is believed that the right-trunked Ganesha is very powerful, but difficult to please. This is the only Ashta Vinayaka shrine where the deity has his trunk to the right. Traditionally, an icon whose trunk is to the right is named "Siddhi-Vinayaka", the giver of siddhi ("accomplishment, success", "supernatural powers"). The temple is thus considered as a jagrut kshetra where the deity is said to highly powerful.

Stories about Shree Sidhatek:
God Brahma thought of creating the nature. For that he did ceaseless reiteration of single alphabet OM. Lord Ganesha was delighted with the penance and gave him a boon that he will fulfil his wish of creating the nature. When God Brahma was creating the nature, God Vishnu felt asleep. Demons Madhu & Kaitabh immerge from God Vishnu's ears (means from his irascible) they started harassing all gods, goddesses and sages.

God Brahma realise that only God Vishnu will be able to kill the two demons. God Brahma along with other gods requested God Vishnu to kill the demons. God Vishnu fought with them for 5 thousand years, but he could not succeed in ending their lives. He asks the Lord Shiva the reason for this. Shiva informs Vishnu that he cannot succeed as he had forgotten to invoke Ganesha – the god of beginning and obstacle removal – before the fight.

Then God Vishnu realise that he won't succeed unless he worships Lord Ganesha. God Shiva and goddess Parvati gave him `Ganesh Mantra' and asked him to go to Siddhi Shetra (place) for worshipping the mantra. God Vishnu came to Siddhi Shetra where he found the self-existent right trunk Ganesh idol and installed the idol at Siddhi Shetra calling the Ganesh as `Siddhi Vinayak'.

Vishnu performs penance at Siddhatek, invoking Ganesha with his mantra – "Om Sri Ganeshaya Namah". Pleased, Ganesha bestows his blessings and various siddhis ("powers") on Vishnu, returns to his fight and slays the demons. The place where Vishnu acquired siddhis was thereafter known as Siddhatek.
God Brahma got the energy to create the nature with the boon. With the Lords blessing God Brahma got two daughters named Siddhi & Buddhi. God Brahma worshipped Lord Ganesha and requested to accept his daughters as Lord Ganesha's wife.

History:
The original temple is believed to be built by Vishnu, however it was destroyed over time by wear and tear . Later, a cowherd is believed to have had a vision of the ancient temple and found the icon of Siddhi-Vinayaka. The cowherd worshipped the deity and soon others came to know of the shrine.

The present temple was built in the late 18th century by Ahilyabai Holkar, the Philosopher Queen of Indore, who built and renovated many Hindu temples. Sardar Haripant Phadke, an official with the Peshwa rulers, built the Nagarkhana - a chamber which stores Nagaras (kettle drums) and a paved pathway to the main door of the temple. Haripant Phadke got his post as commander-in-chief back after praying to the deity for 21 days, daily circumbulating the temple 21 times. The outer sabha-mandapa (hall) – previously built by Mairal, a landlord from Baroda – was destroyed in 1939 and was rebuilt in 1970.

The Ganapatya, a sect that worships Ganesha as the Supreme Being, Saint Morya Gosavi (dated between 13th to 17th century), and Narayan Maharaj are described as having worshipped at the temple, where they attained siddhi

Architecture:
The temple faces north and constructed in black stone -. The temple has sabha-mandapa (assembly hall) of black stone and another sabha-mandapa, which is a later addition. The threshold of the main shrine has a small demonic head sculpture. The temple also has a Nagarkhana.

The garbhagriha (sanctum) is 15 ft high and 10 ft wide and has Jaya-Vijaya – the gatekeepers of Vishnu's abode – brass sculptures flanking the central icon of Siddhivinayaka. It has a dome-shaped stone ceiling. Like all Ashta Vinayaka shrines, the central Ganesha image is believed to be svayambhu (self-existent), naturally occurring in the form of an elephant-faced stone.

The central icon of Siddhi-Vinayaka is seated cross-legged with his consort Siddhi seated nearby, though often she is hidden with flower garlands and the sindoor paste that covers the image. The icon is sheathed in brass and with its trunk turned to the right. The sanctum also has a Shiva-panchayatana (Shiva surrounded by Ganesha, Vishnu, the Goddess and the Sun-god Surya) and a shrine to goddess Shivai.

Location:
The temple is located on the northern bank of the river Bhima in Siddhatek in the Karjat taluka of Ahmednagar district. The nearest station is Daund (19 km). The temple is accessible from the small village of Shirapur in Pune district, on the southern bank of the river, from where it can be reached by boat or newly constructed bridge. Other routes are (48 km)
Daund-Kasti-Padgaon, Shirur-Shrigonda-Siddhatek, Karjat-Rashin-Siddhatek

The temple stands on a hillock, surrounded by thick foliage of Babul trees and is located approximately 1 km from the core Siddhatek village. To propitiate the deity, devotees often perform pradakshina (Circumambulation) of the hillock seven times, even though there is no paved road and the path passes through thorny shrubs.

Who stayed and prayed here:
Lord Vishnu, sage Vyas, sage Bhrushundi, sage Moraya Gosavi, sage Narayan Maharaj prayed and stayed at this holy place. This place is one of the twenty-one places of Lord Ganesha and is second in Ashtavinayaka temples.

Temple opening time:
The Temple opens from 4 am to 12 noon and evening after sunset from 8:30 pm to 9:15 pm

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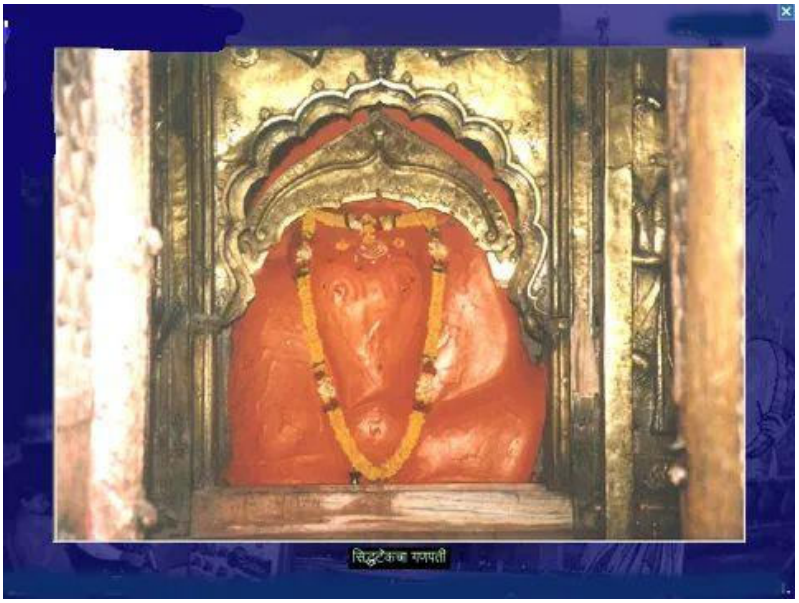

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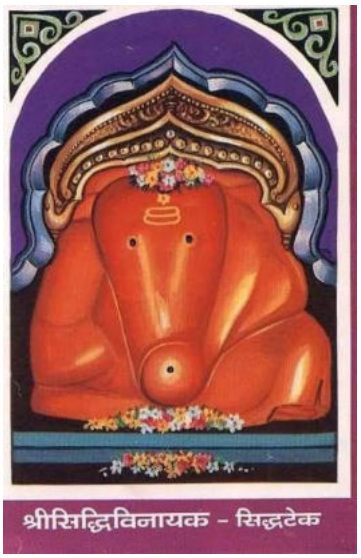
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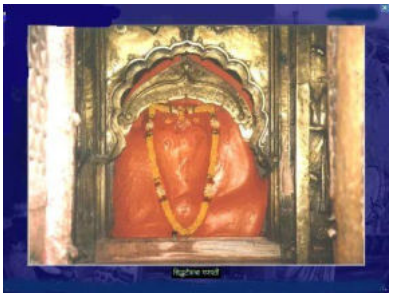

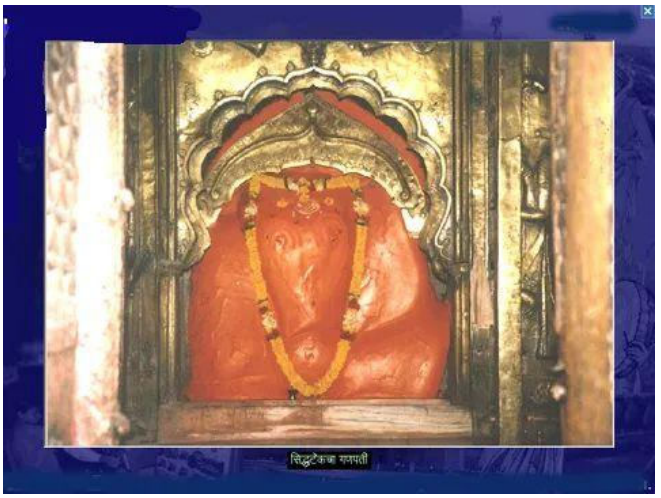
सिद्धटेकचा गणपती

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Darshan of Siddhatek Siddhivinayak: https://youtu.be/WbhKFZBfi8w

Ashtavinayak mandirs: Siddhatek: https://youtu.be/KzHPRfBX4D4

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Siddhivinayak Temple: True story: https://youtu.be/fESGeZS7arA

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Siddhatek Siddhivinayak darshan: https://youtu.be/GJM4ULWNBBQ

Siddhatek temple: https://youtu.be/sOTP30LmUew

Siddhatek temple history: https://youtu.be/MOtQZSNsasU

Siddhatek temple yatra: https://youtu.be/QOus2jxFsYY

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Siddhivinayak yatra: Sachin and Supriya: https://dai.ly/x55u8fg

Siddhivinayak Temple, Siddhatek: Movie:
https://www.airtelxstream.in/movies/shree-siddhivinayak-mandir-siddhatek-maharashtra/SHEMAROOME_MOVIE_5f3aa380a609d2069f0044a3

Ashtavinayak Aarti etc: Suresh Wadkar: https://youtu.be/QRETx6sVgHo

Ashtavinayak tujha mahima: https://youtu.be/O8Peom1g1YQ

Ashtavinayak tujha mahima kasa: superhighway song: https://youtu.be/sX9AfQIpVNg

Shri Ganesh amritvani: Anuradha Paudwal: https://youtu.be/-TEKQCS2kd8

Ashtavinayak Ganesh bhajan: Suresh Wadkar: https://youtu.be/XbOJ64AKbxc

Ashtavinayak morya: https://youtu.be/rWjmTX2oHkk

Tu sukhkarta tu dukhharta: https://youtu.be/1CmFyb4jMOo

ॐ स॒ह ना॑ ववतु । स॒ह नौ॑ भुनक्तु । स॒ह वी॒र्यं॑ करवावहै । ते॒ज॒स्विना॒वधी॑तमस्तु॒ मा वि॑द्विषा॒वहै ॥ **(3)**

Ashtavinayak Temples of Maharashtra - Part - III

Shri Ballaleshwar Ganapati temple,

Pali

Compiled by

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com

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Ref: FaceBook page: Pali Ballaleshwar Ganapati: Photos: 32
YouTube Videos: 43

Ref: artofliving.org

Ballaleshwar Temple, Pali

This temple at Pali is the only one known as Ballaleshwar. The temple is located at Pali, 11 km from Nagothane on the Mumbai-Pune highway. This temple is located in Raigad district of Konkan and is at a distance of 2 hours from Pune via Chandni Chowk-Pashan-Balewadi-Highway. Take a U-turn from Khopoli Toll Naka on the highway, turn left, and immediately turn right and Pali is located near Sudhagarh via Imanjika to the south of the bridge.

The story of Shri Kshetra Ballaleshwar

According to legend, this is the story of Treta Yuga. In the village of Pali, a man named Kalyan was living with his wife Indumati. They had a son named Ballal. Ballal was a big devotee of Ganesha. He used to worship Ganapati with his friends. One day the boys found a large rock outside the village. Due to Ballala's insistence, they started worshiping the stone as Ganapati. Those children used to become so dumb in Ganesha devotion that they were not aware of thirst-hunger, day and night.

The parents of all the children were waiting for their return. When the children did not return, all the parents went to Ballal's father Kalyan and complained to Ballal. So Kalyan got angry and went to look for the children with a stick in his hand. He found the children listening to Ganesh Purana and he got angry. In a fit of rage, he took a stick and tore down the small temple built by the children. He kicked the bat until it bled. He tied the bat to a tree and threw away all the worship materials. He also threw a big stone which the children were calling Ganpati, which they were worshiping. Kalyan said, "Now let's see which God protects you." So he went home.

Although Ballala was suffering from physical injuries, thirst and hunger, he continued chanting Ganesha till his pure loss. Seeing his devotion, Ganapati was moved and he came to Ballala in the guise of a Brahmin. He touched the bat. Ballala's thirst and hunger disappeared, and his wounds healed. Ballala recognized Ganapati disguised as a Brahmin and knelt at the feet of God. Then Ganapati asked him to ask for one. Ballala requested Ganapati to stay there and alleviate the sufferings of the people. Ganapati said, “A part of me will remain here, your name will be taken before my name. Here people will call me Ballal Vinayak. ” Ganapati embraced Ballala and he disappeared into a nearby rock. The cracks in the rock disappeared, and it became intact again. We know that stone idol as

Ballaleshwar. The stone which was thrown by Kalyan Vanya is also called Dhundivinayak. This is a self-made idol and is worshiped before the worship of Ballaleshwar.

Shri Ballaleshwar Temple and Premises

The idol of Ballaleshwar is situated on a stone throne. This idol is facing east and its trunk is turned to the left. The background of the idol is silver with Riddhi and Siddhi leather on it. The idol's eyes and bemba are in the diamond. This idol of Ballaleshwar is three feet high.

The temple is built in such a way that the sun's rays fall directly on the idol during the winter solstice. The temple is made entirely of stone, and these stones are mixed together with the juice of the disciples.

Normally Modaka is offered to Ganapati but the peculiarity of Ballaleshwar temple is that here offerings of besan ladwa are shown to Ganapati.

This idol is similar to the shape of the hill behind this temple. This resemblance is especially felt when one looks at the photo of this mountain and sees the idol of Lord Ganesha.

Shri Ballaleshwar Pooja and Festival

The temple is open for devotees till 8 in the morning. This means that devotees can enter the temple. Later, however, devotees cannot enter the temple. Ganesh Chaturthi and Ganesh Jayanti are celebrated. Ganesh Jayanti is celebrated from Magh Pratipada to Magh Panchami. Maha Naivedyam is offered on Chaturthi and Dahika on Panchami. Devotees believe that Ganapati himself comes and accepts the offering and leaves his fingerprints on the offering. Ganpati's palanquin leaves every five days. There is also a program called Bhajan-Kirtan. Apart from this, Angarki and Sankashti are also celebrated.

Special buses of State Transport Board run between Pune and all Ashtavinayak temples. These tours are also organized by private tour companies. Dharamsalas, hotels and resorts of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation are available at all the temples to accommodate the devotees.

Other sights nearby

- There is a fort called Sarasgad near the temple. Distance is approximately 2.3 km
- In the fort of Sudhagad, there is a temple of Bhorai Devi established by Bhrigu sage. The distance is about 11 km
- Swayambhu temple of Lord Shiva at Siddheshwar at a distance of 3 km from Pali.
- Uddhar, 4 km from Pali, is the place where Rama rescued Jatayu
- Unhere is a place with hot springs at a distance of 3 km from Pali
- There are twenty one Ganesha temples in Pui. The distance is about 23 km
- There are carved caves at Thanale. The distance is about 13 km

Ref: Wikipedia

Ballaleshwar (lit.: "Ballal's Lord") temple is one of the eight temples of Lord Ganesha. Among Ganesha temples, Ballaleshwar is the only incarnation of Ganesha that is known by his devotee's name. It is located in the village of Pali which is at a distance of 28 km from Roha in the Raigad district of Maharashtra, India. It is situated between fort Sarasgad and the river Amba.

The temple

Moreshvar Vitthal Sindkar (Dighe) constructed the Temple in 1640. He was one of the major contributor of the work of Chatrapati Shivaji: The great on "Swarajya". The Lord Ganesha devotee and had immense contribution to the development and well of this temple. The original wooden temple was renovated in 1760 to make way for a new stone temple designed by Shri Fadnis. Built in the shape of the letter Shri, it was made by mixing lead with the cement during construction. The east-facing temple was carefully positioned so that, as the sun rises, sun rays fall directly on the murti during worship. The temple contains a bell that was brought back by Chimaji Appa after his defeat of the Portuguese in Vasai and Sasti.

The temple complex encircles two lakes and is tiled throughout. There are two sanctums in the temple, an inner and an outer sanctum. The inner sanctum is 15 feet (4.6 m) high, while the outer sanctum is only 12 feet (3.7 m) high. The outer sanctum contains a murti in the shape of a rat, holding modak in its hands while facing Ganesha. The main hall of the temple is 40 feet (12 m) long and 20 feet (6.1 m) wide and contains eight pillars resembling cypress trees.

The murti

The murti of Vinayaka sits on a stone throne, facing east with its trunk turned left and sitting against a background of silver which displays Riddhi and Siddhi waving chamaras. The murti's eyes and navel contain diamonds.

Legend

In the village of Pali lived a successful businessman named Kalyan with his wife, Indumati. Their son, Ballal, and the other children in the village used to play puja, using stones in place of murtis. Once, the children, going to the outskirts of the village, saw a very large stone. At the insistence of Ballal, the children worshiped the stone as Ganesha. Led by Ballal, the children became so engrossed in their worship that they forgot about hunger and thirst; day and night.

Meanwhile, the parents of the village anxiously waited for their children to come home. When the children did not return on time, they all went to Kalyan's house and complained about his son Ballal. Kalyan, flying into a rage, took a stick and went in search of the children. Eventually, he found the children listening to the Ganesha Purana. In his fury, he destroyed the small temples built by the children, who fled away in terror, leaving Ballal by himself. Ballal, completely submerged in devotion to Ganesha, was grabbed by his father and beaten until blood drenched his clothes. His father proceeded to tie him to a tree and trampled on all the puja materials collected by the children. Lifting the large stone which the children had treated as Ganesha, he threw it to the ground, breaking it into pieces. He taunted Ballal, "Now we shall see which God protects you!" Going home, he left his own son bound to the tree to die.

Still bound to the tree, Ballal cursed his father for having insulted Ganesha, "May he become blind, deaf, dumb, and hunchbacked for his disrespect to the son of Parvati!" Though filled with pain, hunger, and thirst, he continued chanting the name of Ganesha until, exhausted, he fainted. On waking, Ballal entreated Ganesha to come to his aid. Lord Ganesha, moved by the child's devotion, appeared in the form of a sadhu before Ballal and untied him from the tree. On seeing Ganesha, Ballal's thirst and hunger vanished; his wounds were healed and he was completely invigorated. He prostrated before the sadhu, recognizing him as Ganesha, and worshipped him. Ganesha told Ballal he would bless him with whatever he asked for as a reward for his devotion. Ballal entreated, "May I be your unshakeable devotee, and may you always stay in this place and remove the miseries of the people who seek refuge in you." Ganesha said, "I shall ever remain here, and will take your name before mine, being worshiped as Ballal's Lord (BallalEshwar)." He embraced Ballal and vanished into the nearby stone. The stone's cracks disappeared and was made whole again.

That stone statue is called Ballaleshwar. The stone idol which Kalyan threw to the ground is also known as Dhundi Vinayak. This is a swayambhu murti and is worshiped before Ballaleshwar is worshiped.

Ref: ashtavinayaktemples.com

Shri Ballaleshwar Ashtavinayak Temple

Shri Ballaleshwar Pali Ganpati temple is one of the eight major temples of Lord Ganesha which constitutes the divine Ashtavinayak temples in Maharashtra. Among Ganesha temples, Ballaleshwar is the only incarnation of Ganesha that is known by his devotee's name & dressed up like a Brahmin. Shri Ballaleshwar Pali Ganpati temple is located in the village of Pali which is at a distance of 30 km from Karjat in the Raigad district. It is situated between fort Sarasgad and the river Amba. The deity is said to be famous for quick response to the prayers.

Temple And Deity -

The original temple was made of wood, which was renovated in 1760 and made of stone by Mr.Phadnavis . There are two ponds near the temple. The temple faces East and is shaped like the letter Shree in the Devanagari script. There are two lakes in the vicinity of the Temple.

Water from the lake on the right side is used for Lord Ganesha's worship and other auspicious occasions. During southern declination of the sun, the rays of the Sun falls on the idol of Lord Ballaleshwar.

The temple has two sanctums. In the outer sanctum Mooshak the mouse faces the deity holding a modak in his paws.

In the inner sanctum is the idol of Ballaleshwar. It is 3feet high and it faces east and its trunk turns towards the left. The navel and eyes of the idol are studded with precious stones. Lord Ganesh in this aspect appeared as a Brahmin and so this is one of those rare statues where Ganesh is shown wearing clothes as Brahmins do. On both sides of the idol are statues of Riddhi and Siddhi.

The Dhundi Vinayak Temple

This is situated behind the main temple. The idol in this temple is believed to be swayambhu. The idol of Dhundivinayak faces west. Devotees first visit this temple before going to the main temple.

The Idol of Vinayaka sitting on a stone throne, faces east & its trunk is turned left. The idol has two diamonds in his eyes and one in the navel. The background is of silver where one finds Riddhi & Siddhi waving Chamaras.

The present temple's construction work is said to have been done by Shri Phadnis of Moradabad. It was built in such a way that it was in the form of the word श्री (Shree) & faced the east so that the rays of the Sun would fall directly on the deity. The main feature of this temple is the 15 foot high sanctum & the gigantic metal bell of the temple made in Europe. After defeating the Portuguese in Vasai & Sasthi, Chimaji Appa brought these bells & offered them at different Ashtavinayak places.

Introduct ion

"Vedo Sanstuvaibhavo Gajamukho Bhaktabhimani yo
Ballaleravya Subhaktapal Narat; Khyat Sada Tishtati.
Kshetre Pallipure Yatha Kritayuge Chasmitha Laukike
Bhakterbhavite Murtiman Ganapati Siddhishwar Tam Bhaje"

Meaning:
I worshipped Lord Ganesh, who is elephant-headed, who has been praised in the Vedas, who is popular by the name of his devotee (Ballal), who protects his devotees and in this krita yuga who abodes in Pallipur or Pali.
Ashtavinayaka or eight Ganeshas is located in Maharashtra state of India, The Ashtavinayak yatra or pilgrimage covers the eight holy temples of Ganesha which are situated around Pune.

Location And Travel

The Ballaleshwar Vinayak is situated in district Raigad, Taluka Sudhagad in the Village Pali. Pali is about 30 kms from Karjat.

1. It is 124 Kms away from Mumbai. One can reach Pali from Mumbai Via Panvel, Khopoli.

2. From Pune, Pali is 10 kms Via Lonavala & Khopoli

3. There are some direct buses from Pune & Mumbai to Pali.

4. One can go by train till Krajat and from Karjat buses are available from pali.

5. Buses are available from Khopoli & Panvel

6. From Mumbai one can go Dharatar by boat and from there buses are available till Pali.

Legend of Ballaleshwar

In the Konkan Pallir village now known as Pali there lived a young boy Ballal who was a very sincere devotee of Lord Ganesh. Son of a rich businessman, his pre-occupation with worship at a young age displeased his father. Ballal spent a large part of his time in worship and influenced his friends to do so too. His friends' parents felt that Ballal was misleading their children by showing them the Bhaktimarga [the path of devotion] at such young age. They asked Ballal's father to restrain him. His father went to look for Ballal and found him in the forest engrossed in his worship of Lord Ganesh.

He disrupted the puja, threw away the idol of Ganesh and beat his son. Not content with this he also tied him to a tree. He then left Ballal in the forest asserting that let Lord Ganesh himself come and rescue him. Ballal was in great pain but he kept calling upon Lord Ganesh who took the form of a Brahmin and appeared before him. He set Ballal free and then asked him to make a wish. Ballal entreated Lord Ganesh to reside in this region.

The God acquiesced and resided in a stone which is now believed to be the idol of Ballaleshwar Vinayak, that people worship at Pali. The idol that Ballal's father had desecrated too was placed in the temple. The idol of Dhundivinayak nearby is believed to be that idol

Puja Schedule

Daily Poojas:

5:00 A.M – Waking up of great god
5:30 A.M – First Prakshalana Pooja (divine cleansing pooja)
7:00 A.M -Panchopachara Pooja, Naivedya and Dhoopaarti
12:00 Noon – Maha Pooja, Mahanaivedya (of the Sansthana)
3:00 P.M – Prakshalana Pooja (divine cleansing pooja), Poshakh
8:00 P.M – Dhoopaarti, Aarti of the Avarana Dieties
8.30 P.M – Maha Aarti, Dhoop, Deep, Naivedya and Mantra Pushpa
– – Dhoop, Deep, Naivedya and Mantra Pushpa
10.00 P.M Shej Aarti

Every Saturday after the aarti at night, there is a ritual of Abhyanga Snana.

Festivals Celebrated

Two major festivals are celebrated in this temple.

In the month of Bhadrapada in the waxing period from the Pratipada to Panchami [first to fifth day]

And in Magh of the waxing period from Pratipada to Panchami [first to fifth day]

On these days festivities go on for five days. Kirtan, religious discourses and other cultural activities are organised.

On Chaturthi[fourth day] of Bhadrapad a Maha Bhog is offered to the deity. According to a popular belief one can see the impression of God's fingers on the offerings. Thousands of devotees throng the temple on this day to witness this miracle.

On Panchami [fifth day] Dahikala and Anna samtarpan are carried out.

On the third day of Magh, a procession carries the Palkhi of the deity around the city.

BALLALESHWAR'S MYTHOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

As per advice of Lomesh Rishi, Jajali Muni performed Ganesh Vrat for four months drinking only milk. Due to that Ballaleshwar appeared before him. Jajali induced Vibhandaka Rishi who also completed Ganesh Vrat & had Ballaleshwar's darshan on Kartiki Purnima.

Contact

Vyasthapak Trustee :
Shri Ballaleshwar Devasthan Pali :
Taluka Sudhagad, Gilla Raigad.
Pin Code -410205
Std : 02142-242263 / 241129 /242429.

Puja

The gates of the temple open at dawn 5.30 a.m. and closes for darshan at 10.00 p.m. In any case, it is not opened before 5.30 a.m. Devotees can enter inner section of the temple from 5.30 a.m. with special cloth of pooja and perform pooja through pujaris deputed by trust. Only on Chaturthi days the timing of such puja is between 6.00 a.m. to 9.00a.m. On every Chaturthi day the idol is offered panchamrut snanam(bath), Royal dress, Naivadya, Aarti, Palakhi and mantra pushpam in the evening. There are discourses from Aashadhi Ekadashi to Kartik Ekadashi on various subjects. After the procession of holy book on Kartik Ekadashi discourse session ends.

Various festivals of Shri Ballaleshwar and Dhundi Vinayak

Bhadrapada Utsav (Bhadrapada Shuddha Pratipada to Panchami) and Maghi Utsav (Magh Shuddha Pratipada to Panchami) are the two main celebrations organized in the presence local literates and eminent scholars, Bhajans, kirtan (discourse) form the part of celebrations. Birth highlights of Shri Ganesha are delivered to audience by lectures. Palakhi procession in the evening accommodates devotees for Bhajans, lazim, dancing horses, band from Nasik etc. On the day of Chaturthi, the entire area of temple gets decorated with colorful lighting. The procession covers the whole village of Pali. The participants are blessed with 'Prasad' after the procession is over.

Maha Naivadya

Lord Ganesha is offered Maha Naivadya at night of Chaturthi Day and lacs of viewers assemble to witness the offerings. For this festival period, entire temple premise is decorated with attractive lighting. There is a two day fanfare in the month of Magha which witnesses overwhelming response. The day ends with Kirtan. All the devotees are blessed with Maha Prasad on Panchami day in the form of Bhojan (food). Ganesh Mandal attached to temple trust presents three act play on panchami day. Illumination on the temple and associated buildings make the celebrations remarkable with a turnout of over a lakh devotees.

Dhundi Vinayak Utsav

Celebrated from Jyeshta Shuddha Pratipada to Panchami (5 days) All the rituals at that of Shri Ballaleshwar on Bhadrapada Chaturthi and Panchami Day are performed for Dhundi Vinayak Utsav including Purana Pravachan, Bhajan Kirtan, birth highlights Maha naivadya, local talent display etc.

Abishek Rs .21
Abhishek Puja Rs.25
Puja Ekadasi : Rs.51
Durgh Abhishek : Rs.101
Maha Puja Rs.251
Sahastra Avartan : Rs.501
Laghu Rudra Avartan : Rs.751
Varshik Puja Rs.551

Puja Timing :

Sankashti Chaturthi - till 9 Daily till 11.30 AM

Accommodation in Ballaleshwar

The Temple Trust Provide Staying Options with 24 Rooms & 2 Halls.
Bhakt Niwas No 1 : Total No of Rooms - 10 Charges per room Rs.250 (5 pax in a room)
Bhakt Niwas- 2 : 14 Rooms Rs.300
2 Halls Rs.10 per person .

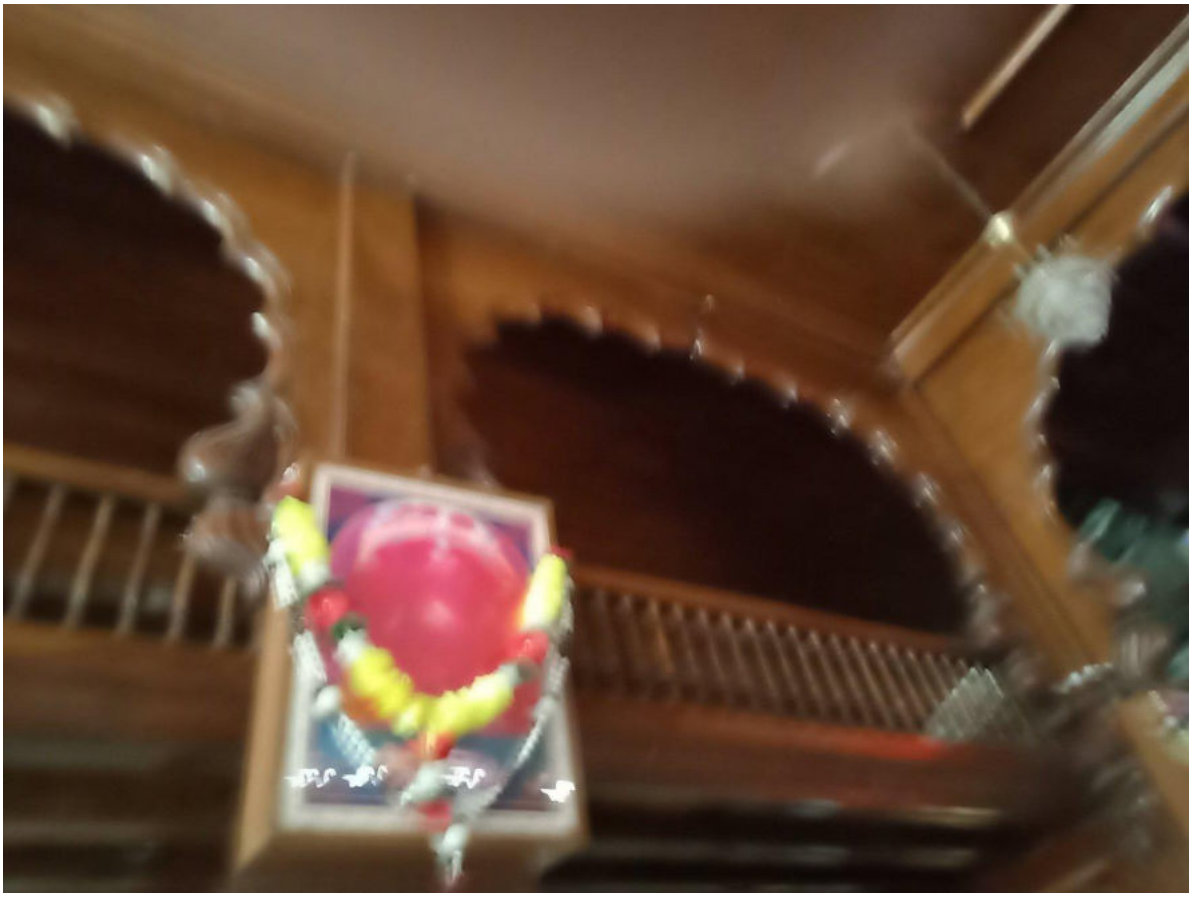
Meals : Purchase coupon from Temple Office for Rs.10 (Till 1.30 PM)

Ref: tripadvisor.in : Photos:

सुस्वागतम्
सुस्वागतम्
श्री बल्लाळेश्वर देवस्थान पाली तर्फे गणेश भक्तांचे हार्दिक स्वागत

श्री बल्लाळेश्वर
देवस्थान

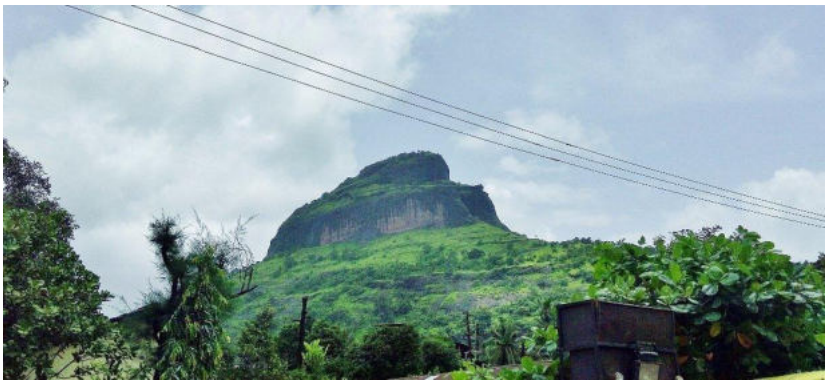
श्रीबल्लाळेश्वर देवस्थान पाली
भक्तनिवास नं २



दूरध्वनी क्र. ०२

श्री बल्लाळेश्वर

श्री धुंडीविनायक मंदिरात
जाण्याचा मार्ग



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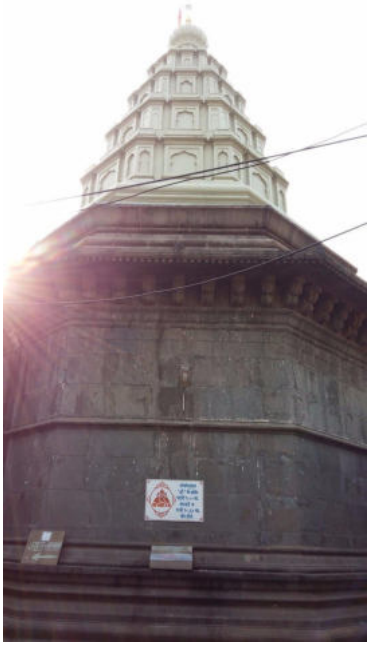
देवस्थान पाली



श्री बल्लाळेश्वर

श्रीबल्लाळेश्वर देवस्थान पाल
भक्तनिवास नं २

परंपरेनुसार
'श्रीं' चे मंदिर
पहाटे ५.०० वा.
उघडते व
रात्री १०.३० वा.
बंद होते.

श्री बल्लाळेश्वर
देवस्थान पाली

खाबो

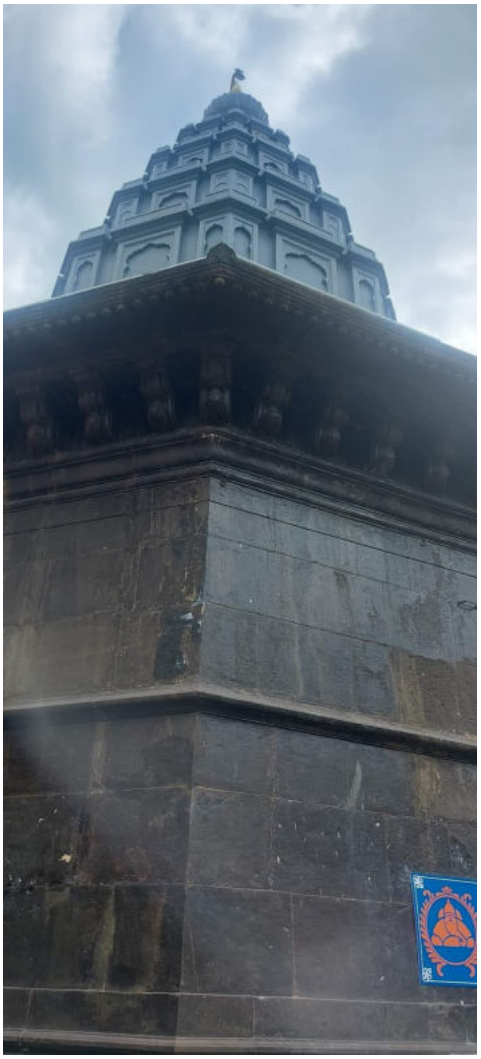
प्रसादालय

सुस्वागतम्
सुस्वागतम्
श्री बल्लाळेश्वर देवस्थान पाली तर्फे गणेश भक्तांचे हार्दिक स्वागत

STATE BANK

STATE BANK

Ref: FaceBook page: Pali Ballaleshwar Ganapati: Photos:



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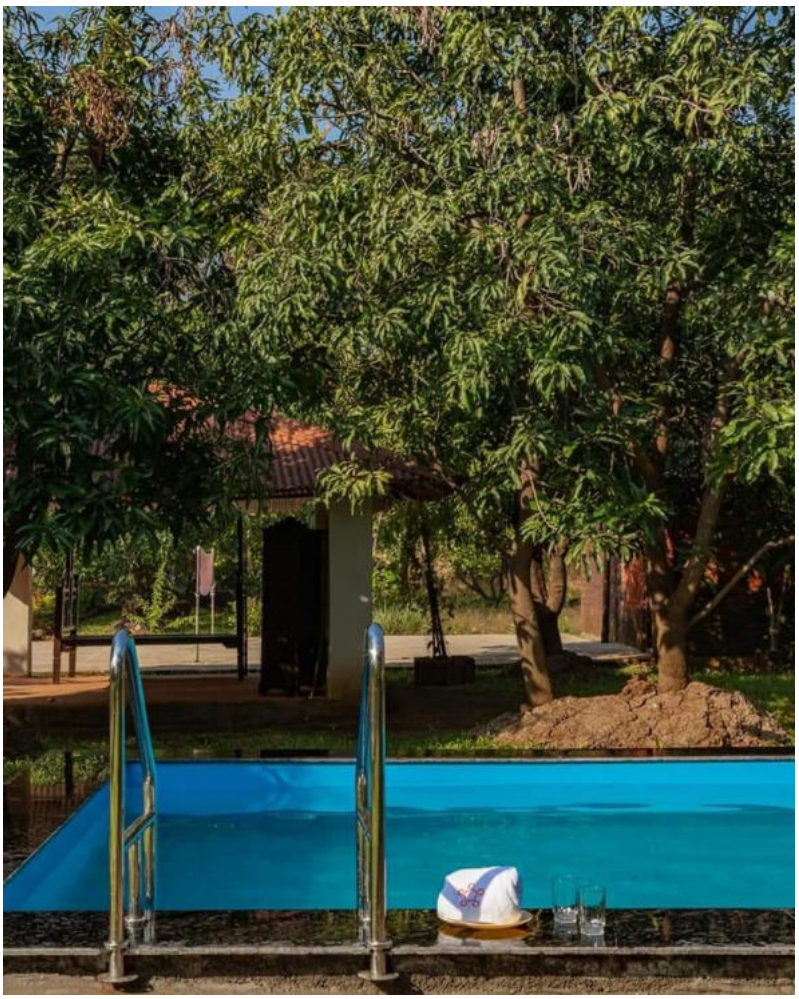
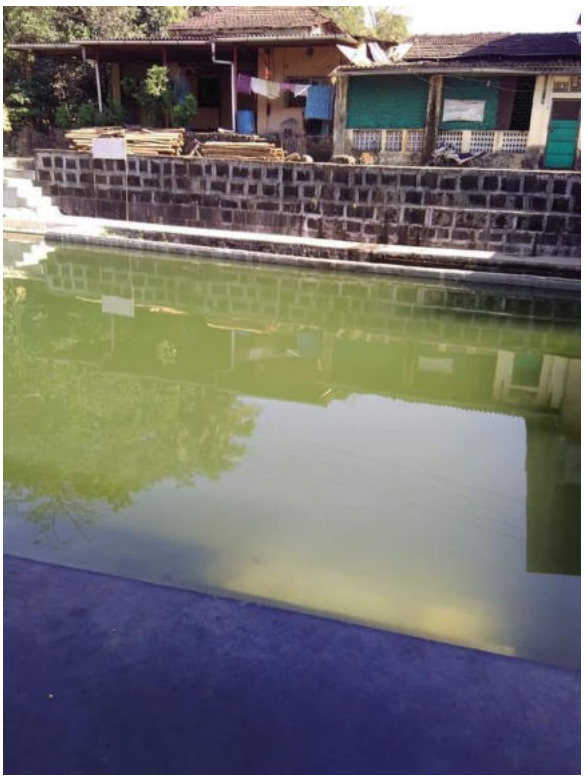
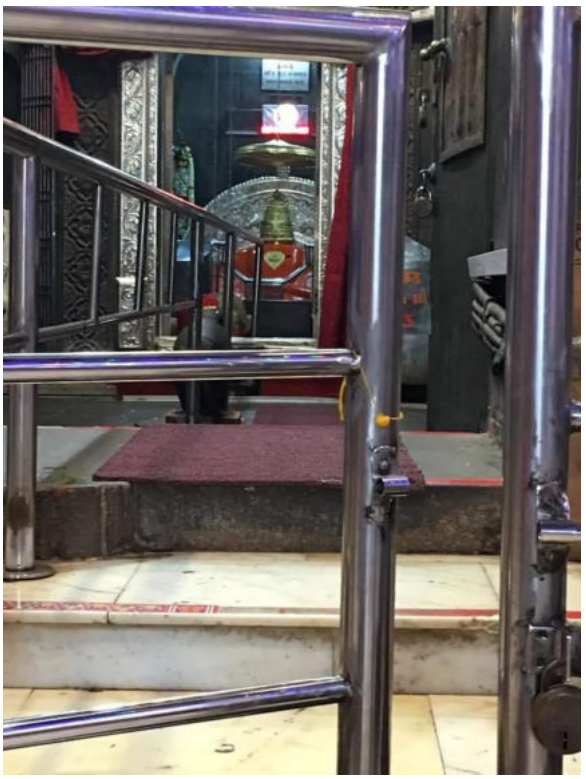
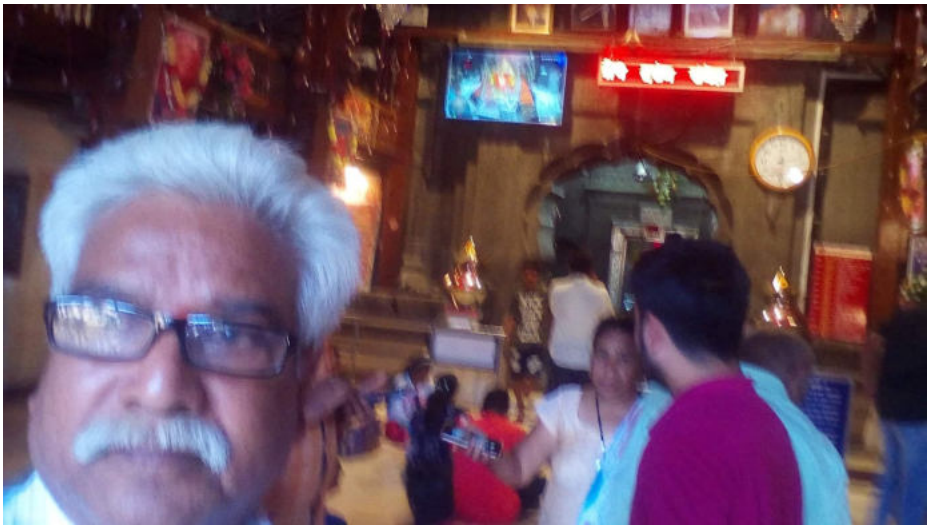
www.dganesh.com



Samsung Dual Camera
Vishal Khatri







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श्री बल्लाळेश्वर देवस्थान पाली तर्फे गणेश भक्तांचे हार्दिक स्वागत
श्री बल्लाळेश्वर मंदिर
श्री पुंडीविनायक मंदिर
दर्शन मंडप १,२,३
पुरातन (शिवमंदिर)
श्री मल्लिकार्जुन मंदिर
प्रसादालय
ए.टी.एम.सेंटर
पाणपोई

YouTube Videos:

Ballaleshwar Temple darshan: https://youtu.be/ks777Q0b5Q0

Ballaleshwar Temple morning Aarti: https://youtu.be/SG52enNzIu4

Ballaleshwar, Pali: https://youtu.be/DVzQkZr_OMw

Janmotsav by Parmar parivar: https://youtu.be/nFz6v4BtRtI

Ballaleshwar Aarti: https://youtu.be/-k16cdT5ZWs

Ballaleshwar Temple, Pali: https://youtu.be/hfyjVmW5ppw

True story of Ballaleshwar temple: https://youtu.be/KZW84gYw5f0

Pali Ganpati: https://youtu.be/qfrBe3gxMhw

Mumbai - Goa Highway update: Pali Ganpati: https://youtu.be/6-z2-DWQnYA

Ballaleshwar, Pali: https://youtu.be/qnyVcDEeZFE

Mumbai to Pali Ballaleshwar Temple: https://youtu.be/PUBUlm3H9DE

Ride to Ballaleshwar Temple: https://youtu.be/SxrFhyYR2i4

Darshan of Ballaleshwar, Pali: https://youtu.be/Sx4EA76vimE

Ballaleshwar Ganapati temple: https://youtu.be/wUb-i_jQPXw

Ballaleshwar Temple, Pali: https://youtu.be/zC69oPgSkWU

Visit to Ballaleshwar Temple with Sachin and Supriya: https://youtu.be/5pFrY_yZYro

Ashtavinayak Aarti: https://youtu.be/OFX5695JBIU

Ballaleshwar Ganapati temple: https://fb.watch/9sneguYLf_/

Morning Aarti: https://youtu.be/-k16cdT5ZWs

Ganesha devotional: https://youtu.be/yXvYIiki4Lg

Ganapati Devotional songs: https://youtu.be/cFMaKG_Cfns

Ganapati Devotional Songs: https://youtu.be/7kCyvQGvJD4

ॐ स॒ह ना॑ ववतु । स॒ह नौ॑ भुनक्तु । स॒ह वी॒र्यं॑ करवावहै । ते॒ज॒स्विना॒वधी॑तमस्तु मा वि॑द्विषा॒वहै ॥ **(3)**

Ashtavinayak Temples of Maharashtra - Part - IV

Shri Varadavinayak Ganapati temple

Mahad

Compiled by
Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com

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Ref: artofliving.org

Chautha Ganapati - Shri Varadavinayak of Mahad

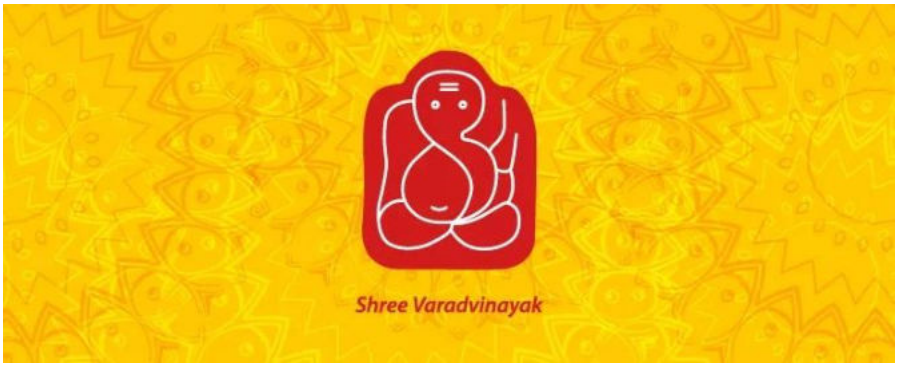
In the form of Varadavinayak, this Ganapati fulfills all desires and gives blessings. The temple is located near Khopoli, 3 km from Pune-Mumbai highway and 80 km from Pune, near Mumbai. The temple is situated at a distance of two hours from Pali, near Khopoli, straight north on the highway via Imagica and before Khopoli.

The story of Shri Kshetra Varadavinayaka

According to legend, Bhima, the emperor of Kondinyapur, and his queen had no children. Sage Vishwamitra was doing penance in the forest. They both went to meet him. Then Vishwamitra gave him the monosyllabic Ganesha mantra. Due to the chanting of that mantra, he had a son named Rukmand. Prince Rukmand soon grew up small.

Once the prince went hunting in the forest, he stayed in the ashram of sage Vachaknavi. Then the sage's wife Mukunda fell in love with Prince Rukand. But the prince refused to accept her love, and he left the monastery. Seeing Mukunda fighting for the prince, Indra disguised as Rukmand and went to Mukunda. From that, Mukunda passed away and she gave birth to a son named Gritsamd. When Gritsamad finds out about his birth, he curses his mother and goes to the flower forest to do penance. Ganpati is pleased with his warmth and tells him that he will have a very brave boy whom only Lord Shankara can defeat.

Gritsamad asked Ganapati to stay there forever and requested him to impart Brahmajyan. Today that forest is called Bhadraka. Gritsammad built a Ganapati temple on that place and the Ganapati established there is called Varadavinayak. It is believed that Maghi Chaturthi gives birth to a son by eating the coconut which is given here as prasad. Therefore, devotees flock to this Ashtavinayak temple during the Maghi festival.



Shri Varadavinayak Temple and Premises

In 1980, the idol of Mr. Dhondu Paudkar was found in a pond. It is outside the temple premises. The condition of the idol was very bad, so the trustees of the temple immersed it and installed a new idol in its place. Some people objected to this and filed a case in the court. So here we see two idols, one outside the temple and one inside the temple. There is an idol which is covered with vertebrae with its trunk on the left side and the other is white

marble with its trunk on the right side. Upon entering the temple, first the idols of Riddhi and Siddhi are seen and then the two idols of Ganapati. These idols are facing east. There is a Nandadeep in this temple. It is said that this Nandadeep has been burning continuously since 1892. There are 4 elephant statues around the temple. The hall of the temple is 80 feet long and 80 feet wide. The height of the peak is 25 feet and it is golden.

This is the only temple where devotees can go near the idol and offer sacrifices themselves.

Shri Varadavinayak Pooja and Utsav

This Ganapati is believed to be the recipient of Navsa. Devotees who come here can worship Ganapati by hand till 12 noon. Prasad is distributed from 12 noon to 2 pm.

The festival is celebrated on Ganesh Chaturthi and Magh Pratipada to Panchami (Ganesh Jayanti). In the celebration of Ganesh Jayanti, there was a huge crowd of devotees praying for a son. In addition, special poojas are performed on Angarki and Sankashti Chaturthi Yadavs.

Special buses of State Transport Board run between Pune and all Ashtavinayak temples. These tours are also organized by private tour companies. Dharamsalas, hotels and resorts of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation are available at all the temples to accommodate the devotees.

Other sights nearby:

- Ashram of Yogiraj Gagangiri Maharaj at Khopoli at the foot of Borghat. The distance is approximately 111 km
- Khandala and Lonavla are cool places. The distance is about 126 km
- Carved Caves at Carlye and Temple of Mother Ekvira. The distance is about 109 km
- Dehu is the place where Saint Tukaram lived. The distance is approximately 147 km

Ref: ashtavinayak.in

Shri Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple, Mahad

Information, History, Routs, Story, Temple Timing, Bhakta Niwas and Location Details of Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple, Mahad

- Address: Mahad, Taluka Khalapur Khopoli, District, Mahad, Maharashtra - 410202
- Phone/Mobile No.: 02142 242 263
- Varadvinayak Ganpati Bhakta Niwas: Bhakta Niwas (Tel: 02192-266912 and Tariff: Rs 200) is the ideal place to stay here. The rooms and loos are clean and well-maintained. Lunch is provided as prasad by the temple (noon-2 pm). Else, villagers (temple officials guide visitors to them) provide good meals for Rs 40 per thali.
- Locality: Mahad
- Taluka: Khalapur Khopoli
- District: Raigad
- State: Maharashtra
- Country: India
- Pin Code: 410205
- Nearest City: Karjat, Khopoli
- Shopping: Available
- Season To Visit: All (Best Season To Visit: After August Month)

Languages: Marathi, Hindi and English
Varadvinayak Temple Timings: 5:30 AM to 09:00 PM
Photography: Not Allowed in the temple and Ganesh Murti
Vehicle Parking: Free parking space available

About the temple:

Varad Vinayak Ganpati or Mahad Ganpati Temple, also spelt as Varadavinayaka Mahad, is one of the Ashtavinayak temples of the Hindu deity Lord Ganesha. It is located in Mahad small town situated in Khalapur taluka near Karjat and Khopoli of Raigad District, Maharashtra, India.

The Varadvinayak Mahad Ganpati Temple/Mandir is the Seventh Ganesha temple among Ashtavinayak to be visited during the Ashtavinayak Darshan yatra/tour. The idol at the VaradVinayak Mahad Ganpati Temple is Swyambhu murti and the temple is actually recognised as a Math.The temple is very simply designed with a tiled roof, a dome 25 feet high with golden pinnacle and a golden summit (Kalas) which has a carving of a cobra (also a deity revered by Hindus). The Temple is 8 feet long and 8 feet broad.

The original idol of Varadvinayak can be seen outside the sanctum. Since the idol was in a badly weathered condition, the temple trustees immersed that idol and consecrated a new idol in that place. However, such a decision of trustees was objected by few people and a suit was filed in the district court. Result of this case is still awaited. Now two idols, one inside the sanctum and one outside the sanctum can be seen. The sanctum made up of stone and surrounded by beautifully carved stone elephant carvings, houses the idol.

Lord Ganesha is said to reside here in the form of varada Vinayaka, the giver of bounty and success. This Ashta Vinayak shrine faces east (Purvabhimukh) and is enshrined in the sitting posture, with his trunk turned towards the left. The stone idols of Riddhi and Siddhi are seen in the sanctum. Lord Ganesha as Varad Vinayak fulfills all desires and grants all boons.

A Gomukh is seen on the north side of the temple from which flows the holy water. A holy pond is situated on the west side of the temple. This temple also has the idol of Mushika, Navagraha Devtas and Shivalinga.In the month of Bhadrapad shuddh (the waxing period) from first day to panchami and in the month of Magh shuddh till panchami, major festivals are celebrated in this temple.

Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple Mahad Daily Puja Schedule

Temple open at 5:30 AM To 09:00 PM

Location of Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple

It is located in Mahad small town situated in Khalapur taluka near Karjat and Khopoli of Raigad District, Maharashtra, India.

Mahad, Taluka Khalapur Khopoli, District, Mahad, Maharashtra - 410202

- Village: Mahad
- Taluka: Khalapur Khopoli
- District: Raigad
- State: Maharashtra
- Country: India
- Pin Code: 410205
- Nearest City: Karjat, Khopoli

Mahad ganpati nearby places

- Ekvira Devi temple (एकवीरा देवी) - 32.2 KM (58 Min) via Bengaluru - Mumbai Hwy/Mumbai Hwy/Mumbai - Pandharpur Rd/Mumbai - Pune Hwy/Mumbai - Pune Expy and NH 48
- Pali Ballaleshwar Ganpati
- Karla Buddha Caves - 32.2 KM (58 Min)

Festivals at Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple

In the month of Bhadrapad shuddh from first day to panchami and in the month of Magh shuddh till panchami, major festivals are celebrated in this temple.

Ganesh Chaturthi in 2020
Ganesh Chaturthi
Shree Ganesh Chaturthi or Vinayaka Chaturthi is the Hindu celebration of the birth of Lord Ganesh. His life represents prosperity, wisdom, and good fortune. In the year 2020, Ganesh Chaturthi on 22 August 2020 Saturday (22-08-2020) and Anant Chaturi is on 01 Sep 2020. The festival falls in August or September which is in the month of Bhadra on Shukla Chaturthi in the Hindu calendar.
When: 2020-08-22 - 2020-09-01
Where: Shree Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple
Mahad, Taluka Khalapur Khopoli, District, Mahad, Maharashtra - 410202
Mahad
Maharashtra, India

History of Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple

Shree Dhondu Paudkar in 1690 A.D. found the swayambhu idol of Shree Varadvinayak in a lake. This idol was kept in a nearly goddess temple for some time. The famed Varad Vinayak temple was built in 1725 by peshava sardar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar and he gifted this to the village. The structure of the temple looks like an ordinary house. The mysterious idol of lord Ganesh was found under the well behind temple, and this is the main center of attraction. There is a Gomukh towards nort, a visage of a cow from which flows the tirth holy water. A unique feature of Mahad Varadvinayak Temple is a lamp (Nandadeep) that is glowing continually since 1892 (107 years). Legend has it that the childless king, Bhima of Koudinyapur and his wife met the sage Vishwamitra while they had come to forest for penance. Vishwamitra gave the king a mantra (incantataion) Ekashar Gajana Mantra to chant and thus his son and heir, prince Rukmaganda was born. Rukmaganda grew up into a beautiful young prince.

One day, on a hunting trip Rukmaganda stopped at the hermitage of Rishi Vachaknavi. The Rishi's wife, Mukunda, fell in love at the sight of the handsome prince and asked him to fulfill her desires. The virtuous prince flatly refused and left the ashram. Mukunda became very lovesick. Knowing her plight, King Indra took the form of Rukmaganda and made love to her. Mukunda became pregnant and gave birth to a son Gritsamada.

In time, when Gritsamada learned of the circumstances of his birth, he cursed his mother to become the unattractive, thorny berry-bearing "Bhor" plant. Mukunda in turn cursed Gritsamada that a cruel rakshas (demon) will be born from him. Suddenly they both heard a heavenly voice saying, "Gritsamada is the son of Indra", leaving them both shocked, but too late to alter their respective curses. Mukunda was transformed into the Bhor plant. Gritsamada, ashamed and penitent, retreated to the Pushpak forest where he prayed for a reprieve to Lord Ganesh (Ganapati).

Lord Ganesha was pleased by Gritsamada's penance and offered him a boon that he will bear a son who would not be defeated by anybody other than Shankara (Shiva). Gritsamada asks Ganesh to bless the forest, so that any devotees who pray here will be successful, and also urged Ganesha to stay there permanently and asked for knowledge of Brahma. Gritsamada built a temple there and the Ganesha idol installed there is called Varadavinayaka. Today the forest is known as Bhadraka. This temple is now believed to be the temple at Mahad. Gritsamav is known as the creator of the Ganana Twam mantra.It is said that if the coconut received as prasad during Maghi Chaturthi is consumed, one will be blessed with a son. Hence the temple is especially full with devotees during Maghi Utsav.

How to reach Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple

Mahad Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple By Road:

Mahad Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple at Mahad is 63 km from Mumbai, 85 km from pune, 25 km from Karjat, 21 km from lonavala and 6 km from Khopoli. The temple is 1.5 kms off the Mumbai – Pune old Highway. Mahad Bus Station, operated by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC), connects the place with other major towns such as Khopoli, Mahabaleshwar, Karjat, Alibag, and Shivthar Ghal. Mahad can also be reached via Mumbai – Panvel – Khopoli road.

Mahad Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple by Train:

Khopoli/Karjat Railway Station on central railway line is the nearest railway station for Mahad Ganpati Temple. All express trains stops at Karjat station.

Mahad Varadvinayak Ganpati Temple by Air:

Mumbai Airport/Pune Airport is the nearest airbase. Both are on almost equal distance from Mahad Ganpati Temple (75-80 km).

Ref: shrivaradvinayak.In

History of the Temple

Varad Vinayak in the district of Raigad is amongst the 8 Ashta Vinayak devasthans.

Varad Vinayak is a swayambu (self originated) idol and was found in the pond that is adjoining to the Temple in an immersed position in 1690 AD. It is believed that Lord Ganesha appeared in the dreams of the one of the devotee of the Gaon Devi and told him about his presence in the form of Varad Vinayak in the pond which is now adjacent to the present temple. The devotee next morning dived in the pond and got the idol of Varad Vinayak out. The idol was placed in a small temple which exists even today within the main temple premises adjacent to the pond. Later in 1725AD Subhedar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar who was the Watandar of the region under the Administration of Kanoji Angre built a larger temple next to the initial temple adjacent to the same pond in which the Varad Vinayak idol was found. The idol of Varad Vinayak was relocated in this temple. A Paramparik Devasthan built in a Hemad Panthi style, this ancient temple today lies within the main temple built by the trust. The idol of Varad Vinayak is placed within the ancient structure. The Varad Vinayak shrine is east facing (Purvabhimukh) in the sitting posture, with his trunk turned towards the left. The stone idols of Riddhi and Siddhi are seen in the sanctum. There are statues of four elephants on the four sides of the temple. The dome of the temple is about 25 feet high with golden(Kalash) pinnacle. On the Northen side of the temple is a Gomukh (Sculpted face of a cow) from which flows the holy water.

There is a Shiv Temple within the main temple structure and within the temple premises are the other temples of Navgrah, Dutta Guru Maharaj, Vitthal Rukhumai, Shani Dev and Lord Hanuman.

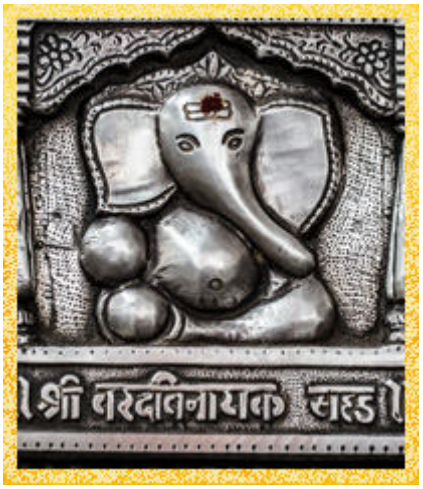
In this Temple the devotees can enter right inside the area where the Varad Vinayak idol is situated and pay their homage and respects to the idol personally. Rush of devotees to visit the Varad Vinayak shrine is throughout the year but during festival of the Magha Chaturthi huge crowds visit this temple.

A lamp that is glowing continuously since 1892 inside the Varad Vinayak Temple is a unique feature of this temple.

Shree Idol:

The idol of Varad Vinayak is a swayambhu (self originated) and was found in the adjoining lake in an immersed position in 1690 AD. It is believed that Lord Ganesha appeared in the dreams of the one of the devotee of the Gaon Devi and told him about his presence in the form of Varad Vinayak in the pond which is now adjacent to the present temple. The devotee next morning dived in the pond and got the idol of Varad Vinayak out. The idol of Varad Vinayak is placed within the same ancient structure built by Subhedar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar in 1725AD who was the Watandar of the region under the Administration of Kanoji Angre . The Varad Vinayak shrine is east facing (Purvabhimukh) in the sitting posture, with his trunk turned towards the left.

Temple Architecture:



As per the history the initial temple which was built by the devotee of Gaon Devi who found the Idol of Varad Vinayak after he got a dream of Lord Ganesha telling him the existence of the idol within the pond is a small structure which even today exists is just on the outer side of the main temple adjacent but closer to the pond.

Later in 1725 AD Subhedar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar who was the Watandar of the region under the Administration of Kanoji Angre built a larger temple adjacent to the same pond in which the Varad Vinayak idol was found. A Paramparik Devasthan with a Hemad Panthi style Gabhara (where the Idol of Varad Vinayak is installed), this Gabhara today lies within the main temple built by the trust. The idol of Varad Vinayak is placed within the Gabhara which is an ancient structure.

The Ganapati Sansthan Trust Mahad later built a larger temple which covers the structure built by Subhedar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar. This was done keeping in mind to provide good facilities and better management for the large crowds of devotees visiting the Varad Vinayak shrine throughout the year and during the festival period.

The idol of Varad Vinayak is placed within the Gabhara. The stone idols of Riddhi and Siddhi are seen in the sanctum. There are statues of four elephants on the four sides of the temple. The dome of the temple is about 25 feet high with golden(Kalash) pinnacle. On the Northern side of the temple is a Gomukh (Sculpted face of a cow)from which flows the holy water.

Social Activities

The Ganapati Sansthan Trust at Mahad is very active in its social activities. The initiatives taken by the trust in the Raigad district are remarkable.

The trust provides educational aid to the younger generation, who wish to perceive further studies but cannot afford due to economic barriers.

The trust provides excellent and subsidised facilities to the visiting devotees for lodging and boarding

It has also helped in constructing a water tank and water distribution facility for the village of Mahad

The trust gives aid to those suffering from medical ailments for their treatments and even plans to conduct various medical camps in Raigad District.**Facilities for the Devotees**

Understanding the needs of the devotees the Trust has provided various subsidised facilities:

"Bhakta Niwas" an excellent stay facility for the devotees who travel from various far off places.

"Anna Chatra" here the devotees can avail wholesome, hygienically prepared vegetarian full course meals.

Well maintained separate bathing and toilet facilities for men and women devotees.

Clean, filtered drinking water facility in and around the temple premises.

One can notice shaded areas around the temple premises with sitting arrangements for the devotees.

Important dates:

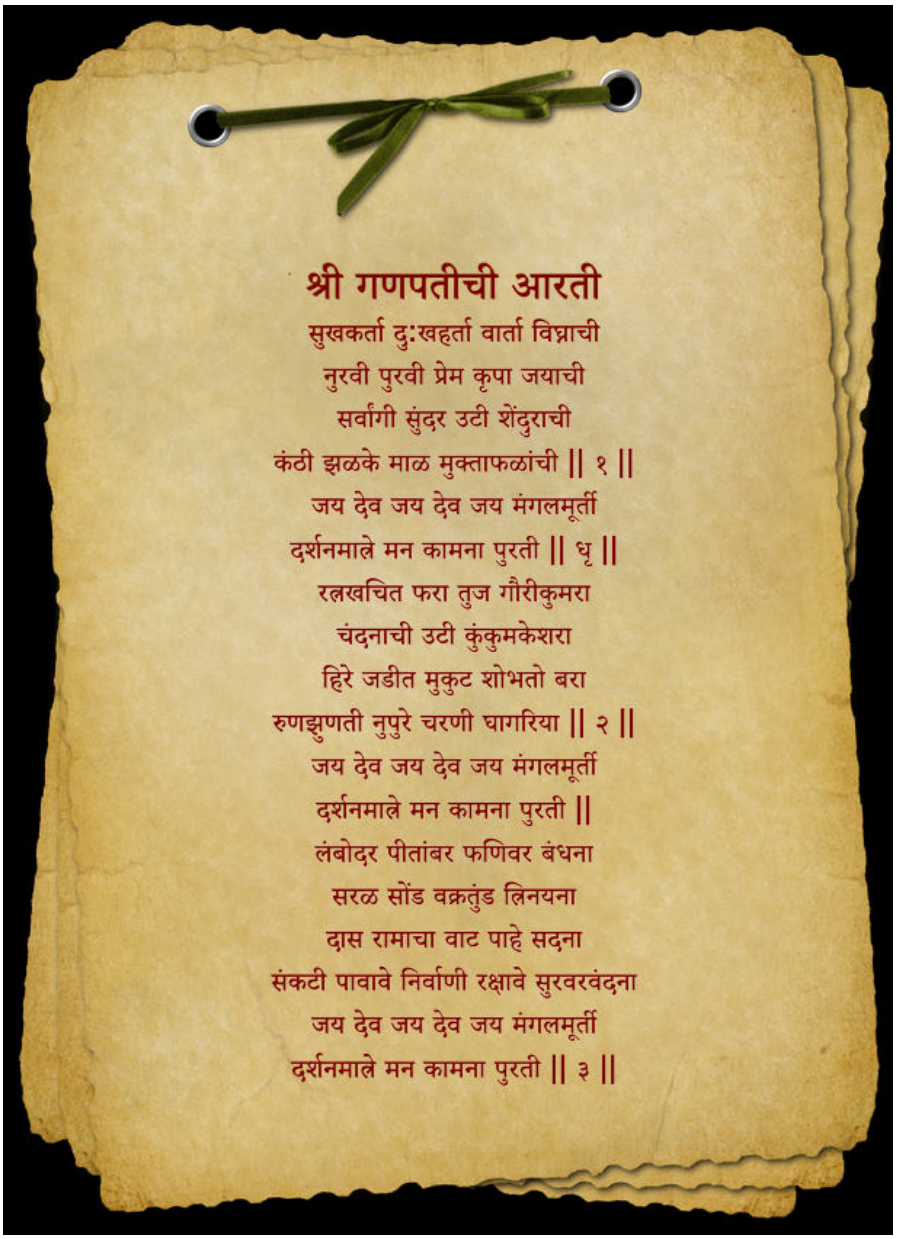
Magh Shukla Pratipada to Magh Shukla Sashti – Ganesh Janma Utsav

Vaishakh Shukla Amavasya – Shanishwar Jayanti Utsav

Bhadrapad Pratipada to Bhadrapad Panchami – Ganesh Utsav

Marghashish Shukla 12 To Marghashish Shukla 14 Dutta - Jayanti Utsav

Aarti:



श्री गणपतीची आरती

सुखकर्ता दु:खहर्ता वार्ता विघ्नाची
नुरवी पुरवी प्रेम कृपा जयाची
सर्वांगी सुंदर उटी शेंदुराची
कंठी झळके माळ मुक्ताफळांची || १ ||
जय देव जय देव जय मंगलमूर्ती
दर्शनमाले मन कामना पुरती || धृ ||
रत्नखचित फरा तुज गौरीकुमरा
चंदनाची उटी कुंकुमकेशरा
हिरे जडीत मुकुट शोभतो बरा
रुणझुणती नुपुरे चरणी घागरिया || २ ||
जय देव जय देव जय मंगलमूर्ती
दर्शनमाले मन कामना पुरती ||
लंबोदर पीतांबर फणिवर बंधना
सरळ सोंड वक्रतुंड त्रिनयना
दास रामाचा वाट पाहे सदना
संकटी पावावे निर्वाणी रक्षावे सुरवरवंदना
जय देव जय देव जय मंगलमूर्ती
दर्शनमाले मन कामना पुरती || ३ ||

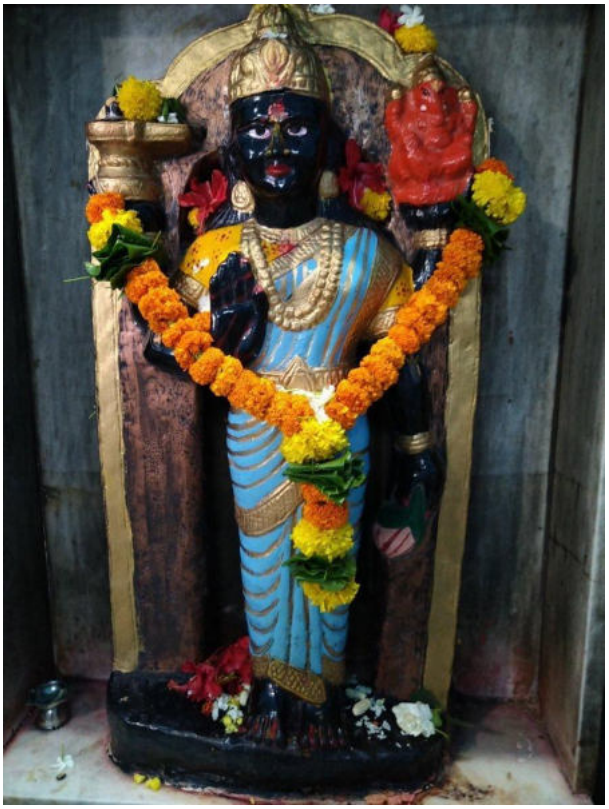
Photos:

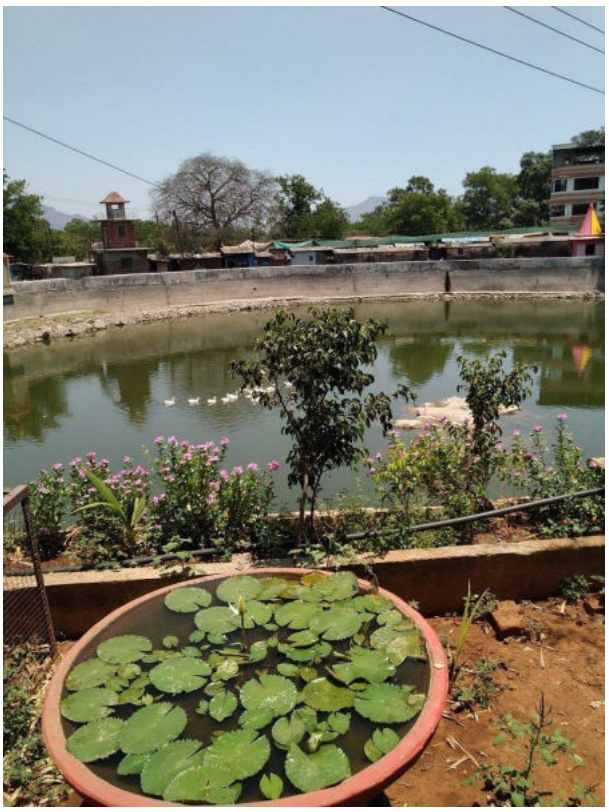
Ref: tripadvisor.in : Photos:

॥ श्री वरद विनायक ॥
अष्ट विनायक क्षेत्र, महड

महड अष्टविनायक क्षेत्र
होम लोन

श्री गणपती संस्थान, महड
महाद्वार

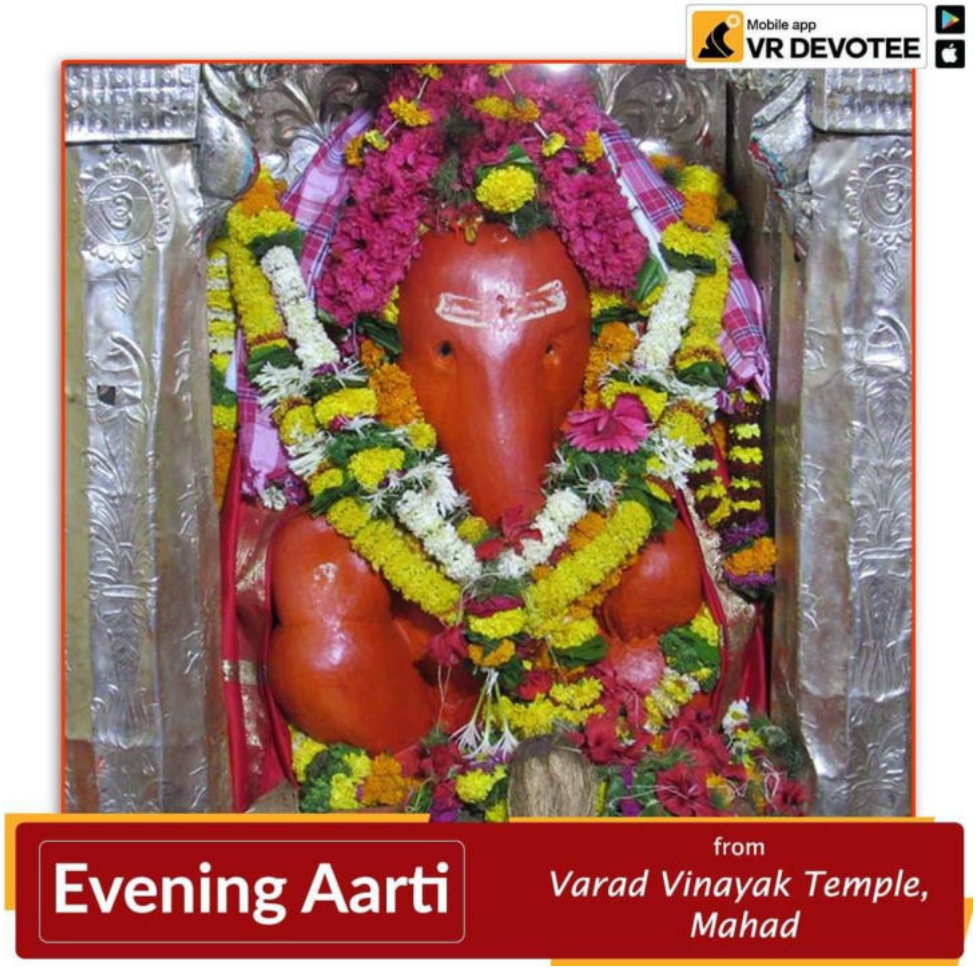




Facebook Page: Shri varad vinayak temple mahad: Photos:

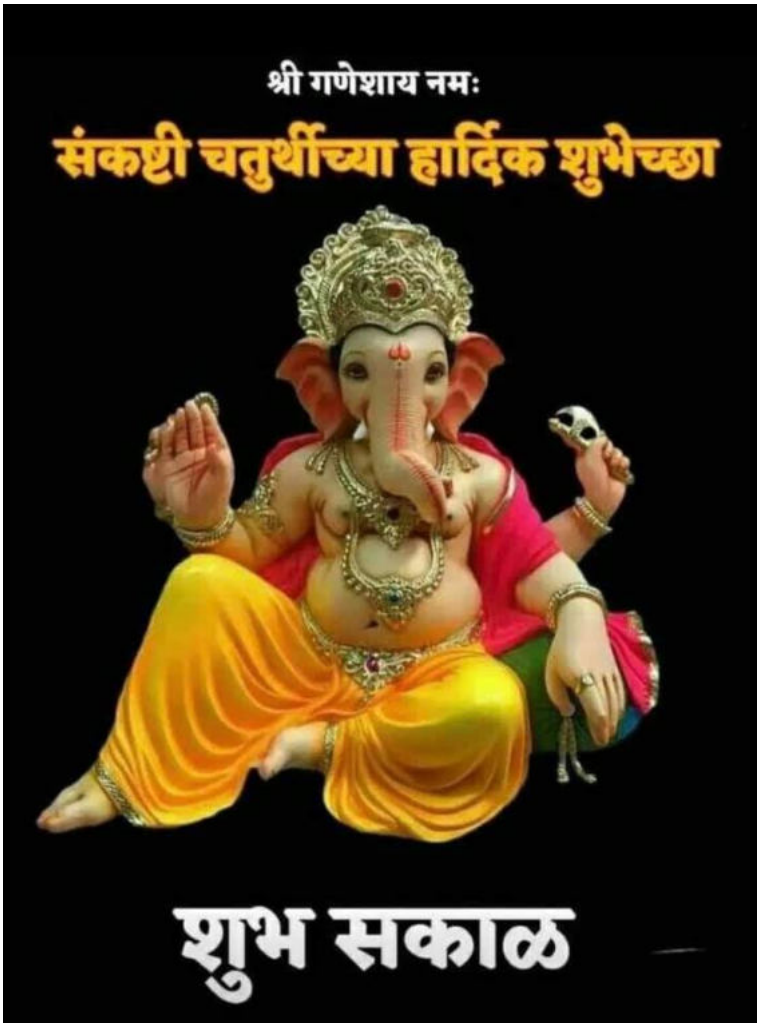
॥ श्री वरद विनायक ॥
अष्ट विनायक क्षेत्र, महड
श्री गणपती संस्थान महड

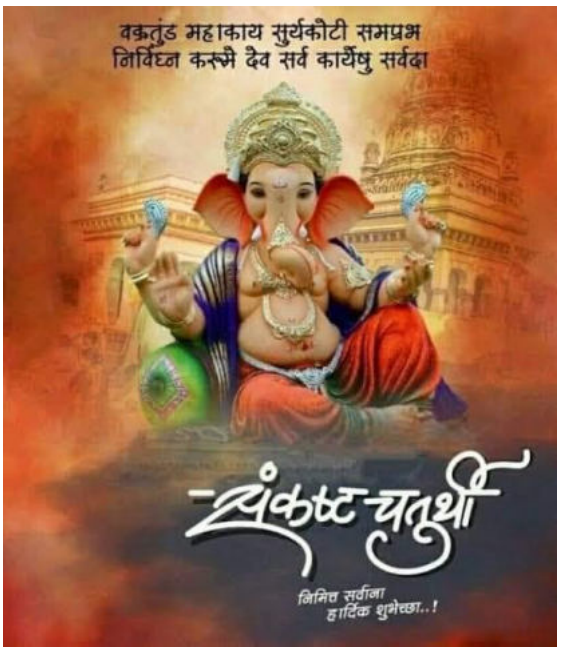
श्री गणपती संस्थान, महड .
अष्टविनायक क्षेत्र महाराष्ट्र
इच्छा पूर्ती करणारा
श्री वरद विनायक
श्री वरद विनायक प्रसन्न


Mobile app
VR DEVOTEE
Evening Aarti
from
Varad Vinayak Temple,
Mahad

श्री गणपती संस्थान, महड
श्री वरद विनायक मंदिर
प्रवेशद्वार

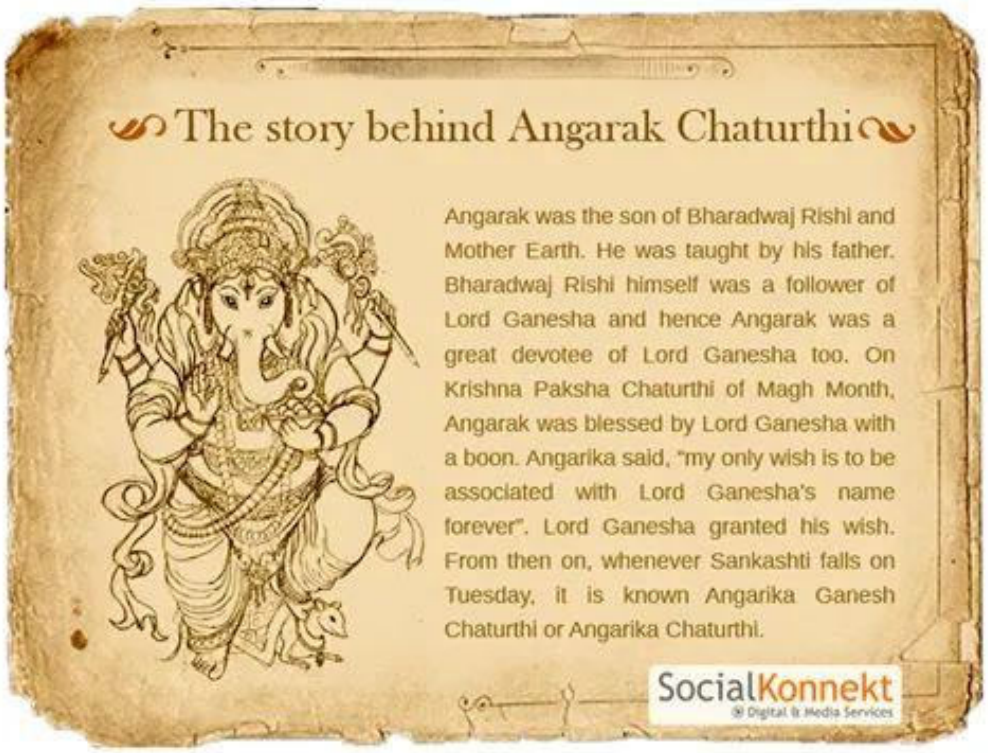
श्री अष्टविनायक दर्शन
अष्टविनायक प्रकाशा


श्री गणेशाय नमः
संकष्टी चतुर्थीच्या हार्दिक शुभेच्छा
शुभ सकाळ


वक्रतुंड महाकाय सुर्यकोटी समप्रभ
निर्विघ्न कुरुमे देव सर्व कार्येषु सर्वदा
संकष्ट चतुर्थी
निमित्त सर्वांना
हार्दिक शुभेच्छा..!

PANKAJ BHATKAR
7620428884
अंगारक
संकष्ट
चतुर्थी
निमित्त सर्वांना
हार्दिक शुभेच्छा...!

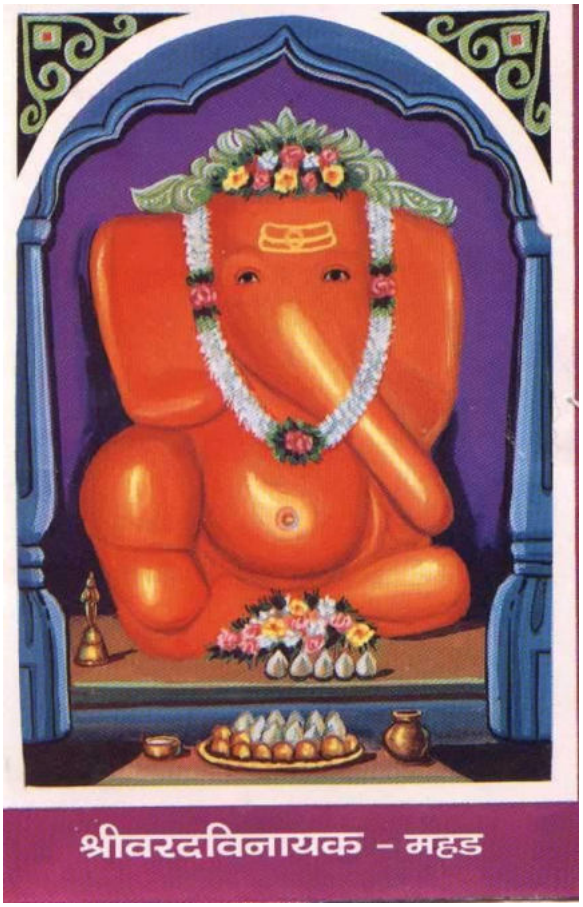
सर्वाना
संकष्टी
चतुर्थीच्या
हार्दिक
शुभेच्छा



॥ पुंडलिक वरदा हरी विठ्ठल ॥

श्री गणपती संस्थान महड

॥ पुंडलिक वरदा हरी विठ्ठल ॥


श्रीवरदविनायक - महड

YouTube Videos:

Darshan of Shri Varadavinayak Temple, Mahad: https://youtu.be/sGiwl56Ambo

Shri Varadavinayak temple: https://youtu.be/rbGTLDea1F4

Pradakshina: Shri Varadavinayak mandir: https://youtu.be/N7Y-niUeE2A

Varadavinayak Ganapati temple, Mahad: https://youtu.be/dU9gkjgLqQE

True story of Varadavinayak temple: Hindi: https://youtu.be/tD2K0em4EL8

Mahad Ganpati Temple: https://youtu.be/uElal4OTIPw

Varadavinayak Ganapati temple, Mahad: https://youtu.be/nz6cIuU3JRE

Darshan of Shri Varadavinayak Ganapati, Mahad: https://youtu.be/ATq_KLF8p88

Mahad Ganpati: https://youtu.be/knbrfxiSc6c

Shri Varadavinayak darshan: https://youtu.be/Isflw9JpGs8

Darshan of Shri Varadavinayak, Mahad: https://youtu.be/3zTcCJBQrYM

Shri Varadavinayak, Mahad: https://youtu.be/8wzX0aZwWow

Shri Varadavinayak: Ashtavinayak special: https://youtu.be/_YcfyZHl6Xg

Mahad Varadvinayak: Ashtavinayak yatra: https://youtu.be/jGPluLBk4m0

Way to Ashtavinayak Ganpati Temple, Mahad: https://youtu.be/DOFhfLFAM74

Mahad Ganpati Temple: cycle ride: https://youtu.be/xkqZqWfvn88

Varadavinayak stotra: https://youtu.be/WLJ10lEQFhg

Shri Ganesh varada stotra: https://youtu.be/gxKrpzgE4k8

Darshan of Shri Varadavinayak, Mahad: https://youtu.be/sGiwl56Ambo

Ashtavinayak Aarti: https://youtu.be/OFX5695JBIU

Morning Aarti: https://youtu.be/-k16cdT5ZWs

Ganesha devotional: https://youtu.be/yXvYIiki4Lg
Ganapati Devotional songs: https://youtu.be/cFMaKG_Cfns

Ganapati Devotional Songs: https://youtu.be/7kCyvQGvJD4

ॐ स॒ह ना॑ ववतु । स॒ह नौ॑ भुनक्तु । स॒ह वी॒र्यं॑ करवावहै । ते॒ज॒स्विना॒वधी॑तमस्तु॒ मा वि॑द्विषा॒वहै ॥ **(3)**

ॐ शान्ति॒ः शान्ति॒ः शान्ति॑ः ॥ **(3)**

Appendix

Ganesh stotras etc:

Ref: vignanam.org
Videos:
Ganesh atharvasheersham by Challikere brothers:'https://youtu.be/m2dPpGzywnQ

Ganesh atharvasheersham by Shankar Mahadevan:https://youtu.be/DAXzF3O2h5Y

Video: Ganesha Pancharatnam by M S Subbulakshmi:https://youtu.be/KbXZUWW6pzA

Ganesha Pancharatnam by Bombay sisters:https://youtu.be/yUDMlTmv6lc

Video:Vstapi Ganesham bhajeham:M S Subbulakshmi:https://youtu.be/pMFHfvLiBSc

K J Yesudas:https://youtu.be/BSq0islk3XY

Ghantasala:https://youtu.be/KVhS4hRncxw

Ganesh Bhujangam:Video chanting of the Ganesha bhujangam:
Uma Mohan:https://youtu.be/5YaGMu0DcgE

Spiritual mantra:https://youtu.be/odxQJWtcsBc

Various artists:https://youtu.be/oS8rqA3tRvg

Raghav Reddy videos:https://youtu.be/yYRs8KfHDdA

Prahlad Dixit:https://youtu.be/QP-WhpJ4s9o

Link to download Vatapi Ganapathim bhaje –audio---by Ghantasala:
https://app.box.com/s/99q13ytmqf72u1pj0wxt2xk137slm2ox

Ganesha Mangalashtakam:Bangalore sisters:https://youtu.be/sHcfUxADr6k

Kamala Ramani:https://youtu.be/3ZYWpsz_tVQ

S P Balasubramanyam et al:https://youtu.be/FNrWeNF5bW4

Ganesha mahimna stotram:Devotional series:https://youtu.be/_Ay5cOT0gqU

Dr. Kuldeep Kumar Shukla:https://youtu.be/BAMAswu2PBs

Spiritual mantra:https://youtu.be/TE28SwjWmSI

Ganesha Ashtottara shata namavali:

Video chanting of this namavali: Geethanjali music:https://youtu.be/sz28C8ogvvk

Ganesha sahasranamavali: https://youtu.be/pcHYEeUtlGo

Ganesha sahasranama stotram: https://youtu.be/tZCkf8WHwNg

Ganesh Chaturthi special bhajans in Prasanthinilayam:https://youtu.be/_wG8krt6ZUc

Ganesh special devotional songs---Puttaparthi: https://youtu.be/0ukI-D4lG6U

Ganesh Ashtakam by Sai students: https://youtu.be/f8D8-VSHV4o

Significance of Ganapati---discourse by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:
https://youtu.be/bCa1YEA47L8

Good sites:
A very good site for stotras, ashtottara etc on various Gods (you can choose the language too):https://vignanam.org

To bring together and disseminate the Vedic and ethnic features allied with Kerala:http://vaikhari.org/

Another very good site one can refer for Vedas, samhitas, aranyakas, upanishds etc etc:www.vedicheritage.gov.in
Vedic Mantra collection .. Mantra sangrah:
https://www.drikpanchang.com/vedic-mantra/mantra-collection.html

Link to Sanskrit mantras, prayers etc:https://www.hinduwebsite.com/mantraslinks.asp
Mantras, shlokas, stotras for Hindu Gods, Goddeses:
https://www.templepurohit.com/mantras-slokas-stotras/

For Stotras:
https://stotranidhi.com

Box link to download ebook..Daily prayers.pdf (in Sanskrit+English):
https://app.box.com/s/0gz5k856mzne79jc255ycngjg9ye7ttb

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):
https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4

Link to download Lalitha Sahasranamam:
https://vignanam.org/samskritam/sree-lalita-sahasra-nama-stotram.html

Link to download Durga saptashati:
https://vignanam.org/samskritam.htm#&panel1-1

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):
https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4

Box link to download ebook..Rama katha rasavahini –part-1 by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:
https://app.box.com/s/789eqte8p9o0c1zm50mdxcn44i1q7cb2

Box link to download ebook..Rama katha rasavahini –part-2 by Sri Sathya Sai Baba: https://app.box.com/s/yvuv38j9pcbvzzc23zpy9xht49bdjxzv

Box Link to download ebook ShreeRam.pdf ...Ramayana in pictures
https://app.box.com/s/o7kgml3ig6ko5wea5h245qawion0j9y7

Box Link to download ebook RamNavami messages (Kannada).pptx
https://app.box.com/s/3d7can9x1jfrch7cdforha6qfgljqy5g

Download Ramcharita manas (Tulasidas) by Gita Press:
https://archive.org/details/GitaPress790

Download Valmiki Ramayanam (English) from TTD, Thirupathy:
https://ebooks.tirumala.org/read?id=20&title=Valmiki%20Ramayanam

When Lord Ram and Hanuman gave darshan to Tulasidas: Talk by Sri Sathya Sai Baba:
https://www.facebook.com/SathyaSaiWithStudents/videos/812029159749759/?app=fbl

Aarti: Sukha karta, Dukh harta:

https://youtu.be/dl-9SxjyUf0

https://youtu.be/x3eVLuHDdfM